B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 235— BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

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Losses, Gains, Lawsuits, Failures, Marriage, Journey, Examination Results and all events of your Life forecasted absolutely correctly.

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Also 8 to 10 a.m and 8 to 10 p.m. WATSON HOTEL.

Room No. 111, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21228.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th Oct.	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,586
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,106
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,586
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th ,,	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
19th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

16th Oct.	MALDERA	Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan / Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan / Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Octr.	VARSOVA	.. Basreh via Karachi
10th ,,	CHAKLA	.. Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
5th ,,	VITA	.. Karachi and Kathiawar. Coastports
7th Oct.	BARPETA	.. Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
14th ,,	KARAPARA	.. East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	TAKADA	.. Colombo

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons,	Arrival,	Departure
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	6th Oct.	18th Oct.
Toyoska Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	16th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5846	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	353	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 22273 Telegrams YUSEN

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Srinagar

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

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Abbottabad	Jhumbakoanm
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Moultan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Cotacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Purnea
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Sersjgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha
Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared & audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2420 OF 1922.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. ... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

KARIM JIVAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

PROPERTIES IN THE VILLAGE OF VASNA MAKTAMPAR, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land with messuages, tenements, buildings and wells thereon, situate at Mowji Vasna Maktampar Taluka, Peta Tookdi, North (Ootar) Daskarai Zilla Tokdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

	Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar.
1stly:—	16	6-12	25-0-0
2ndly:—	10	3-30	
3rdly:—	14	3-8	13-2-0
4thly:—	6	2-38	2-8-0
5thly:—	5	1-18	5-8-0
6thly:—	7	1-19	7-0-0
7thly:—	18	3-18	12-6-0
8thly:—	17	0-25	2-4-0
9thly:—	12	3-6	12-0-0
10thly—	15	3-11	9-12-0
11thly—	421	7-33	22-9-0
12thly—	422	0-34	2-10-0
	424	2-36	10-9-3
13thly—	426	3-5	11-10-3
14thly—	460	1-18	6-0-0
15thly—	21	1-17	6-4-0

LOT NO. II.

PROPERTIES IN THE VILLAGE OF FATEPUR, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land situate at Mowji Fatepur Talooka, Talooka Peta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

	Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar.
1stly—Old 13 New 283		1-4	4-0-0
2ndly—Old 12 New 282		2-22	10-0-0
3rdly—Old 15 New 285	Paiki Guntha 0-34 Vingha 1½		4-0-0
Old 16 New 286		1-5	4-4-0
4thly—Old 14 New 284		1-16	4-0-0
Old 19 New 289		0-22	2-0-0
5thly—Old 14 New 284		0-29	2-10-0
6thly—Old 18 New 288		0-18	1-8-0
7thly—Old 17 New 287		1-2	4-0-0

LOT NO. III.

PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF SEKHPUR KHANPUR, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Mowji Sekhpur Khanpur Alias Navrangpura Talooka, Talooka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi, Ahmedabad in the village of Nisim registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the following particulars.—

Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar.	Prakar.
304	2-33	Chasri at 14-0-0	Chakri at

LOT NO. IV.

PROPERTIES IN THE VILLAGE OF PALADI KOCHRAB, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land situate at Mowji Paldi Kochrab Talooka, Talooka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

	Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar
1-stly—	73	2-34	
2ndly—	89	3-17	9-0-0
3rdly—	74	2-31	13-0-0
4thly—	51	4-0	13-0-0
5thly—	68	1-25	6-0-0
	69	2-36	9-0-0
6thly—	64	3-0	10-0-0
	65	2-11	6-0-0

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of Government land together with well and factories and other Buildings thereon, situate at Mowje Paldi, Taluka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

	Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar.
	66	2-32	9-0-0
	67	3-33	16-0-0
8thly—	74	2-34	7-0-0
9thly—	70	2-7	7-0-0

LOT NO. V.

PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF CHHADAVAD OR MADALPUR.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land situate at Mowji Chhadavad or Madalpur Talooka, Taluka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar.
10	1-8	1-8
11		

LOT NO. VI

PROPERTY NEAR DHEDWADA, RAJKOTE

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, situate at the East side of Dhedwada near Rajkote Civil station and measuring 671 square yards 2 square feet and 126½ square inches in the native state of Rajkote with all the sheps, structures, buildings, delas, godowns, staircases and underground cells with all the structures on the stories and registered by the Sir Nyayadish Rajkote state according to the following particulars:—

House No.	Sq. Yards.	Name.	East.	West.	South.	North.
	Sq. Feet. Sq. Inches. 672 2 126½	Public Road leading toMorvi Station	Porroteraland just beyond that huts of Dheds.	Public passage.		Public way leading to Dhedwada.

LOT NO. VII.

PROPERTY NEAR CHAMARWADA, RAJKOTE.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land situate on the upper side of the river near Chamarwada, admeasuring 895 square yards and 6 square feet in the native state of Rajkote with the canning factory raised thereon with cottages, Delas and Stories and all structures on the stories with all the rights of the previous owner registered by the Sir Nyayadhish Rajkote State according to the following particulars:—

House No.	Sq. Yards.	Name.	East.	West.	South.	North.
	Sq. Feet. Sq. Inches 895 6	Cottages of Dheds.	Darbari Ravati riverside land.	Darbari Ravati land		Darbari Rabati land.

LOT NO. VIII.

PROPERTY NEAR NAKA OF SARDHAR, RAJKOTE.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, situate near the Naka of Sardhar in the Rajkote State, admeasuring 1033 square yards and 55 square inches with the buildings thereto known as the Old Uttara of Junagadh State with all the structures raised thereon and registered by the Sir Nyayadish Rajkote State according to the following particulars:—

House No.	Sq. Yards.	Name.	East.	West.	South	North.
	Sq. Feet. Sq. Inches 1033 0 55	Old Uttara of Junagadh.	Houses of Memon Haji Ahmed and another and State Rowji land & Road.	Public Road.	Public Road and house of Memon Haji Ahmed.	Houses of Khumbar Dharamsi & another

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Ag. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNAJI BALWANT SAMANT has contracted with our client, RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN GOLENGAL, for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the piece of land, hereditaments and premises with building standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, in the District of Thana, more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written belonging to the estate of the said Mr. Krishnaji Balwant Samant.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title or interest, claim or demand whatsoever into or upon the said piece of land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land at Ville Parle in the Thana District, together with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 630 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 21, Pot No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed development road and beyond that by the property of the Vendor known as "Vasant Bhuwan", on or towards the West by the property of Professor Vinayak Nanabhai Hate, on or towards the North by the open plot belonging to Haridas Naranji and on or towards the South by the property of Prabhudas Keshavji, and which said premises are assessed by the Notified Area Committee under No. 28 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1925.

Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN AND PEREIRA,

Attorneys for the Purchaser.

C24215

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1606 of 1925.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office in the Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MITHABAI, wife of Popatbhai Lalji, residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort in Bombay ... Defendant

To,

Bai MITHABAI, wife of Popatbhai Lalji. The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff Company in this suit claims from you Rs 1,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 24th day of March, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum in respect of the 1st call moneys on 500 shares of the said Company held by you.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of Oct., 1925 at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate with your witnesses and documents on which you rely.

Take notice that in default of such appearance this suit will be tried and determined exparte.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1925.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,

For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C24219

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 310 of 1925.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office in the Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

LATIF UMAR HAJI NATHOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, a broker, carrying on business as such care of Ali Mahomed Haji Adam and Co., at 106, Cutlery Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

LATIF UMAR HAJI NATHOO,

The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff Company claims in this suit from you Rs. 1,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th March, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. per annum in respect of the 1st call money on 500 shares of the said Company held by you.

You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 27th day of October, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate with your witnesses and documents on which you rely.

Take notice that in default of such appearance this suit will be tried and determined exparte.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1925.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,

For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys

5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C24220

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PURMANANDAS VANARSEY, of Bombay, Kapole Vania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Merchant ..... Deceased.

PARBHUDAS KESHAVJI KAGALWALLA PRANJIWANDAS RAGHUNATHDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Vania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Null Bazar, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 29th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

24222

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the PARTNERSHIP till lately subsisting between our clients Mr. DAYAL MANJI and Mr. JOSHI KANJI VELJI, doing business under the name and style of Messrs. Kanji Dayal and Co., as Seed and Wheat Merchants and Commission Agents at Dana Bunder, Bombay has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 26th September, 1925, and our client Mr. KANJI VELJI will henceforward carry on the said business in the same name of Messrs. Kanji Dayal & Co., but the said Mr. Dayal Manji will have no concern whatever with such business and he will not be liable in any way for the dealings and the profits and loss thereof. The present debts and credits of the said firm of Messrs. Kanji Dayal and Co., have been made over to the said Mr. Kanji Velji, that is to say he alone will pay up the debts of the said firm and will recover the outstandings thereof.

This 28th day of September, 1925.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA.

Attorneys for Mr. Dayal Manji and Mr. Joshi Kanji Velji.

C24181

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of October, 1925, at 12-0 noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. J. Raymond as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th October to 24th October, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,

Agents.

24221

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from contractors, who are prepared to supply about 125 tons of C. I. Pipes, Valves, Hydrants and Special castings for Water Works. Tenders will be received up to 11th December, 1925.

The specification and tender forms can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Karachi Municipality upto 10th December, 1925.

A plan showing special castings can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours and can be had for Rs. 5 each.

The Municipality do not bind to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders to hold good until orders of the Municipality are passed thereon within 20 days from date of the receipt of tender and no tenderer will be allowed to withdraw his tender and will be held responsible upto the 20th day from the date of the receipt of tender.

J. N. SETNA,

B. Sc., (Glasgow) A.M.I.S.E. etc.

Executive Engineer,

Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,

Karachi, 22nd September, 1925.

24223

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company for the purchase of the Cement Factory of the above Company, situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, within the Territories of H. H. The Gaekwar with the necessary plant, machinery and buildings, etc. The Factory consists of two units together capable of turning out about 100,000 tons of Cement per annum. The Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1925, at the latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1925.

A. N. DATAR,

MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY,

Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company.

C24203

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a Statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,

Liquidators.

C24200

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a Statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,

For Self and Co-Liquidators.

C24218

AUCTION SALES.

BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

87, Apollo Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BRAND NEW "MONITOR MAKE" 1920 MODEL MOTOR CARS, AND ACCESSORIES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Bombay Motor Service Co. Ltd. Messrs. BYREN AND CO., Auctioneers, will, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY, the 5th Oct., 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their premises at Princess Street, the following Motor Cars, and accessories.

4 Brand New 6 cylinder 30 H.P. "Monitor Make" 1920 model Motor Cars, complete with accessories and in running order.

4 Old Motor Cars, and a large lot of Motor Accessories.

The above goods are on view.

BYREN & CO.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Medows Stret, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TEMKAR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Poonamchand Gajaji and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sayad Oosmanbin Sayad Esmail Ranjay the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd June 1923 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY the 5th October 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Temkar Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1192 New No. 8356 Old Survey No. 1/2323 New Survey No. 3775 and Cadestral Survey No. 1271 Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 412 and Street No. 81-83-85 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Temkar Street on or towards the North by the property of Ajeemulla Bhojikhan and on or towards the South by the property of Moulvi Fazlalli.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Contract for supply and sale of Country Liquor, Opium, and other intoxicating drugs in Shahpura Chiefship will be disposed of by Public Auction on the 1st of December, 1925. Intending applicants may obtain necessary information from Judicial Secretary, Shahpura and applications should be addressed to MUSAHEB ALA, Shahpura, (Mewar.)

R24204.

Contract for working the Mica Mines, situated in Shahpura Chiefship will be disposed of by Public Auction on 1st December, 1925. Intending applicants are invited either to send tenders or to attend personally on said date. Mines are open to inspection. Correspondence may be addressed to MUSAHEB ALA, Shahpura, (Mewar.)

R24204.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two CLERKS, pay Rs. 60. Those who can give cash security of 1,000 Rupees may apply to Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1924

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT on 60-5-100 biennial. State caste and vernacular. Apply in own hand-writing to the CHAIRMAN, Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Dharwar.
A 24185

WANTED.—Energetic TRAVELLING AGENTS, suitable to a Chemist, on good commission or salary. Apply BHICKA CULLIANJI & CO., Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.
A R1913.

FULLY QUALIFIED LEGAL ASSISTANT with considerable experience of Court and Conveyancing Work available for immediate service. Only Firms capable of offering Rs. 500 per mensem or over need apply to Box No. 1015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1911

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaii College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—At Andheri, ground floor of House No. 41, near Railway Station immediately. Apply WITHIN.
R1909.

TO LET.—A half-flat, independent, all modern conveniences. Apply to DR. RANADAY, 341, Thakordwar, Girgaon Road.
C R1908

SHOPS especially good for, Motor Accessories dealers are to be let, rent Rs. 400, 300 and 175. Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.
C R1915

TO BE LET—A spacious GODOWN in Police Court Lane, behind Evans Fraser and Co. Write for particulars to THE MILL SUPPLY CO., 67, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
C R1884

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground floor of S. Nasir Building, situated on Charni Road opp. to Cama Baug. For particulars apply sharp HAJI ABDULLA HAJI YAYAB, Khard Bazar, Karimji Building.
C R1917

A BUNGALOW ON MALABAR HILL TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW with a Garden on Malabar Hill (Dungersy Road) occupied by Sir Stanly Reed for last 20 years is for let. For rent and inspection apply Box No. 1017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 24216

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonies from old students and the famous PROSPECTS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.
M

MATRIC and High School Girls and Boys coached up in Mathematics, English, Languages. Terms moderate. Success guaranteed! Apply "GRADUATE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 1902.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Mclows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—MADRASEE SAREES of different patterns, ready for Devali season at 21, Aimai Building, above Chamarbagh Post Office, Parel.
T R1917

ONE complete with fitted electric light STUDIO. Apply to JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
T R1921

PIG LEAD—Buyers interested in above please apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 24213

ROAD CONSTRUCTION—Contract for Private Road at Bombilwadi, Bandra, For forms and Particulars apply to Messrs. HATE AND MASTER, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, before 8th October, 1925.
T R1900

NIK-KO SMOKERS' TOOTH-PASTE—This tooth paste is specially prepared for smokers but it is equally good for non-smokers also Obtainable from PARAB and CO., and KOWSER PERFUMERY Co., Peerbhoy Building, No. 2, Princess Street, Bombay and also from all Leading Merchants.
T 24163.

IN THE NOVEL ADVERTISER you will learn, How to advertise and earn. Apply with one anna stamp to B. V. KORLEKAR, B.A., LL.B., F.T.S., Vile-Parle, Bombay.
T R1923

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SANSKRIT SHATAKAS—UNNATI BRAHMACHARYA, Bhakti; inspiring, patriotic; four annas each, postal stamps P. N. KACHHI, M.S. High School, Indore.
L R1817

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Taloka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

PROFESSION.

DO YOU SUFFER?—Have drugs failed you? Then Psychotherapy will cure you. Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Laud Mansion, Queen's Road.
P R1920

CORRECTLY PREDICTED who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last L.L.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader, and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp General Post Office. Trial Form Free on application.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only Re. 0-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R1922

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Building plots facing sea available. Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station, Mareli, B.B. and C.I. Rly.
P R1919

AMUSEMENTS.

"PERCY"

STARRING

CHARLES RAY

REFRESHING HUMOUR!
CHARMING ROMANCE!
AND
NOVEL SITUATIONS!

"EAST OF THE WATER PLUG"

A MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Starring

RALPH GRAVES

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SURPLUS STORES, OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE SAFE, TYPEWRITER ETC., ETC., OF "THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the above Mills Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TUESDAY MONDAY, the 5th October, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadala, (Sewri) in the Mills premises large quantity of surplus stores such as large iron oil casks of kerosine oil tins one oil engine about, 6 H.P. by 'Worthington and Sons', wire gauze netting, large lot of teak planks and piles, Manilla ropes, large and small pulley blocks, Buffalo forge with pan, platform scale, a large lot of beam scales with weights, galvanized drums, large lot of wrought iron and galvanized pipes, drilling and punching machines, large lot of iron plates, large lot of leather belting of different sides, Brass valves, welding machine by 'Allen Liversidge Ltd.', bags of linseed and ground nuts, corrugated sheets, large lot of angle iron and rails, large lot of pulleys of different sizes, iron and steel shaftings, etc., etc.

Also a lot of bungalow and office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, glass door partition and screen dining table, almyras, one Remington Typewriter, one large iron safe on stand by 'India Safe Co.' etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, sell by public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:

3 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.

Country damaged lying at Sewri in godown No. J—137.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S. T.).

At Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13. By order of New Islam mills and on account of the concerned.

5 full pressed bales Uganda cotton (country damaged).

By order of Nakasero Trading Company and on account of the concerned in the same godown.

1 full pressed bale Uganda cotton (country damaged).

AT 4-50 P.M. (S. T.).

At Sewri in Godown No. A—45.

1 full pressed bale Uganda cotton (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAIGAM ON THE JUNCTION OF KING'S WAY AND DADAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Shaikh Mahomed Usman, the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 25th instant by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers.

All that land admeasuring about 578 square yards situate on and being plot No. 12A of the Board's Naigam Estate and bounded on the North by Plot No 12B of the aforesaid Estate on the East by King's way and on the West by Dadar Road and on the South by the Junction of the said 2 roads and is delineated on the plan thereof being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and forms a portion of premises bearing portion of New Survey No. 2635 Cadastral Survey No. 26 part (Dadar Division) with the messuage and tenements standing thereon and formerly assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No 661 (1) and 661 (3) and Street No. 21A and 21B and recently assessed under F Ward Nos 736 and 737 Street Nos. 96 and 97 Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JHAVERY and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Shaikh Mahomed Usman or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A SUPERB CHADWICK PRODUCTION

"A MAN OF IRON"

6 Parts—featuring the popular

LIONEL BARRYMORE

A ROMANCE OF A LOVELESS MARRIAGE
With an all-Star cast, including

MILDRED HARRIS

formerly the wife of Charlie Chaplin.

Gorgeous scenes of Italy and New York, a real working steel mill and all the usual Barrymore thrills!

The Programme includes a Comedy.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Fighting Free-Lance Rayart
Photoplay

"THE PELL STREET MYSTERY"

5 Parts—featuring the all-round athlete, the Dare-Devil

GEORGE LARRIN

in a really fast run action Drama.

The Lure of Ancient China and the Love of modern youth. He danced his way into the heart of an adventuress.

Stunts! Thrills! Adventure! See "The Pell Street Mystery."

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Butterfly Comedy: "The Raid" featuring the

"BUTTERFLY GIRLS"

TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD,
PRESENTS

PRINCE CHARMING

A beautiful Oriental Story
LOVE! LAUGHTER!!
ROMANCE! THRILLS!!
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Do not miss.

Third Week! Third Week!!
At the Request of disappointed Public!!
the wonderful film with gorgeous splendour and excellent acting

"CHANDRA-KANT"

OR

"FILIAL DUTY & SACRIFICE OF KINGDOM"

Super-production of Krishna Films Co.
at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

Notable Inventions
No12

Some people keep cool by the new simple expedient of leaving the earth and cruising about the heavens. Their number is limited. Others cannot escape the tangy fugginess and must keep cool by other means. To be on time and avoid the rush is their motto and they keep to it with the help of a West End Watch. Their name is legion.

Solid Gold
WRIST WATCHES
in great variety
as Example:
TONNEAU "B"
9-ct. Gold ... Rs. 70
18-ct. " ... " 95

Keyless Lever Movement of the Finest Quality. Fully Jewelled and Fully Guaranteed.

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

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SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys. Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.

G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
P. O. Basavangudi.
(Bangalore City.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, October 3.

A moderate fall of 40 to 35 points in New York futures has been—reported to-day. The market eased on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 1 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 2nd instant as under:—

"Hedge selling and large crop estimate discouraging bull support."

In accordance with lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 5½ lower with Broach Al/May at Rs. 416½ and advanced gradually to Rs. 418½ on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. Values, after going down by half a rupee on general selling, again improved to Rs. 419 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 418¾ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 419 and declining to Rs. 418 closed steady at Rs. 419. Commission Houses and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 402¾ and gradually advanced to Rs. 405 on buying by Shroffs and Offices and closed at Rs. 404¾ at 4 p.m. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 356 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was poor.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 3.
6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May 419.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 357.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 404½.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bengal Superfine M. G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	390	375
Bengal F.G.M.G.	360	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	390	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	360	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	450
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	420/35	445
Nagpur Fine M.G.	420/35	445
Yeotmal Fine M.G. ...	.....	433
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/15	433
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/410	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/410	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	390	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390	410
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	380	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	465	452
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	410
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	395
Dharwar S.G.	435/40	.....
Coompta M.G.	430/40	.....
Westerns M.G.	400/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460/80	.....

CHUGONDAS AND CO.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Bombay, Oct. 2

Closing prices of Government Securities and Corporatioo Bonds etc. are as follows:—

3 1/2 per cent. Governmaent Paper (Taxable), 68—13.

4 per cent. Conversion 1931/36 (Taxable), 86—12.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 (Taxable), 95—12

5 per cent 1945/55 (Tax-free), 99—13.

5 per cent. 1933 (Tax free), 99—15.

5 1/2 per cent (Repayable at Rs. 105) 1928 (Tax free), 105—8.

6 per cent Bonds 1926 (Tax free) 101—4.

6 per cent Bonds 1927 (Tax-free) 102—3.

6 per cent Bonds 1930 (Tax free), 104—4.

6 per cent Bonds 1931 (Tax free), 104—11.

6 per cent Bonds 1932 (Tax free), 105—4.

6 1/2 per cent B. D. Loan 1935 (Tax free), 109.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Guaranteed (Taxable) 74—8.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1974 (Taxable) 75—8.

6 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1930 (Taxable) 101.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal 1974 (Taxable) 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1929/49 (Taxable) 101.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Tansa 1954 (Taxable) 102.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 (Taxable) 74—8.

7 per cent Mysore Loan 1931 (Taxable) 105.

Quotation for 3 per cent Government Paper is 6/7 of the quotation for 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper.

Imperial Bank of India:—

Bank Rate:—Unchanged i.e. 5 per cent.

Cash Balance:—372 lacs down

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 3.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov/Dec sellers 25/-.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Oct. sellers 42 1/4.

Tone:—Firm—fair business.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 42 1/4 paid sellers.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 3.

Karachi Barley September/October London sellers 36.

Wheat Afloat to U. K. quarters 915,000

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 3.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/3.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	35	877	2,136
Central India	463	5,407	93
Barsi and Nagar	..	1,098	1,852
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	169	49
Berar	45	5,078	2,531
Central Provinces	130	1,598	14 05
Total Oomras	613	12,217	7,496
Dholera	219	3,332	1,180
N.W. Provinces	244	1,627	21
Rajputana	..	910	111
Sind-Punjab	29	1,673	3,001
Broach	..	..	214
Coompta & Dharwar	257	7,793	1,924
Westerns-Northerns	..	4,770	2,574
Cocanada	..	107	404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	5,019	2,172
Persian	..	559	436
American	..	138	..
Egyptian and African	..	10,667	5,010
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	1,323	49,512	26,023

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 24th Sept. This year.	Last year
Europe	935	35,345	17,326
Japan & China	800	30,039	58,649
Coast Ports	..	1 864	1,239
Up-country by Rail	..	664	1,988
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,554	12,688
Total	1,735	73,699	92,510

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 12.42 Moderate business.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 27.95 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Oct.	12.03 —.11
Nov.	11.87 —.13
Dec.	11.88 —.11
Jan.	11.89 —.10
Mar.	11.92 —.10
May	11.95 —.09
July	11.87 —.08
Oct.	11.59 —.06

EGYPTIAN.

Nov.	21.90 —.20
Jan.	21.90 —.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Cotton Delivery M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	12.05—.09
November	11.92—.08
December	11.92—.07
January	11.92—.07
February	11.91—.07
March	11.96—.06
April	11.94—.06
May	11.98—.06
June	11.91—.05
July	11.90—.05
August	11.75—.09
September	11.69—.05
October	11.62—.03

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

October	22.55—.05
November	22.05—.05
December	21.45—.05
January	21.15—.05
February	21.12—.05
March	21.10—.05
April	21.05—.05
May	21.00—.05
June	20.95—.05
July	20.90—.05
August	20.85—.05
September	20.75—.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Scinde, "Good"	9.35
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.75
Scinde, "Fine"	10.15
Bengal, "Good"	9.45
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.85
Bengal, "Fine"	10.25
Oomra, "Good"	10.15
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.55
Oomra, "Fine"	10.95
Broach, "Good"	10.50
Broach, "Fully Good"	10.90
Broach, "Fine"	11.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 3.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,285,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	165,000
East Indian Visible Supply	132,000
American Visible Supply	2,806,000
Other Visible Supply	355,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation	.....
Total Export	.....
East India Export	.....
East Indian Stock	30,000
East Indian Forwarded	6,400
East Indian Actual Export	1,600
East Indian Import of the week	6,000
East Indian Speculation	.....
American Afloat	216,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	304,000
Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	292,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 47,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 13,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 31,000.
Futures at New York.

October	22.75—.16
January	22.04—.18
March	22.32—.18
May	22.55—.16
Spot Cotton at New York	23.00—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.13—.17
Futures at New Orleans.	
October	22.29—.18
January	22.13—.21

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/16.
Demand Bills 4.83.68.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 70 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Closing Prices.

New York, Oct. 3.

Futures at New York:—

Oct.	22.75 —.16
Jan.	22.04 —.18
Mar.	22.32 —.18
May	22.55 —.16

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

Oct.	12.05 —.09
Jan.	11.92 —.07
Mar.	11.96 —.06
May	11.98 —.06

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 3.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. October/November sellers 48. January sellers 46/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. October/November 49/3 January/February sellers 48.

Tone:—Inactive.

Australian December/January value—quiet in buyers favour 49.

Choice White Karachi October/November sellers 50.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 3.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Quiet but steady.

October/November sellers £18 3/4.

October/November sellers £18 3/4.

January/February sellers £18 1/4.

Cottonseed Bombay October/November sellers £91.

Cassorseed Bombay October/November sellers inactive £20 5/8.

Linseed Bombay October/November nominal £22 1/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton October/November nominal £20 3/4.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton October/November sllers £21.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, per ton October/November nominal £20 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton October/November sellers £20 1/4.

Yellow Cawnpore October/November £23 1/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec sellers 14/1½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 14/4½

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 14/7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 14/7½.

Tone:—Inactive, no demand.

WHEAT AND SEED.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 3, 6-30 p.m

	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	61 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White	——	13 8 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 9 0
Mowraseed	——	10 2 0
Barley	——	6 2 0
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 7 0
Cotton Seeds	Ready Delivery.	
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD—		
Wheat, May	8 3 0	
Wheat, Sept		
Linseed, May	13 0 3	
Linseed, Sept.		
Groundnuts		
Cotton Seed	D	
Teelseed Gajar, 85-15 Dec. Jan.		
Castorseed		
Cotton Seed.		

SHARES.

London, Oct. 3.

Hongkong Bank	£133 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
National Bank	£ 47
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/8

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 3.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	3	70	
Baroda	50	4	72	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1½	22	2
Eastern	£ 5	8 p.c.	20	
Imperial	500		1412	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	352	8
Union	78	—	3	3
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.				
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	5	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	23	12
Indian Cement O.	350	—	21	4
Katni Cement O.	100	—	20	
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90	
Punjab Cement O.	40	—	2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	800	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	113	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	85	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	80	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	50	5 p.c.	69	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73	8
Sara Sirajgunj	100	6 p.c.	76	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625	8 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70	
STEAMER COMPANIES				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	185	
Scindia Steam	30	—	5	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	6 p.c.	83	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	470	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	300	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	89	8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	785	
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	836	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	100	—	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	317	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	490	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Ezra	475	—	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-36	1600	
Indian Cotton	125	20	201	4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	203	x D
New Berar	500	80	800	
New East India	1,000	—	2500	
New Motusen P.	400	40	640	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815	
Volkart U. P.	500	30	670	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	105	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	362	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	90	
Burma Corporation	10	0-8	11	8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	—Sh. 8	—	4	12
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	£22	250	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	16	+ D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	320	
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	600	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	95	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c	88	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	24	
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	45	
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	12	4
Thacker	50	—	150	
Tesephone	50	1	20	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	350	
Jupiter	15	—	4	4
New India	25	1-0	12	4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	725	
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360	
Alliance	100	—	40	
Apollo	50	—	6	4
Asur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	80	800	
Bombay Industrial	100	—	10	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	360	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	80	
Century	100	20y	352	8
Central India O.	100	16	455	
Central P.	500	5 p.c	410	
Ceylon	100	—	40	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	378	
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	200	
Currimbhoy	250	—	310	
David	500	—	350	
Dawn	100	40	525	
Damond O.	100	—	11	
Ei D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 13	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	250	
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120	
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21	4
Emperor Edward	500	—	300	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	825	
Finlay	100	20	120	
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	580	
Globe	100	—	41	4
Gokak	100	7	96	4 +D
Gold Mohur	100	—	15	
Hirdoostan	1,000	100	1037	8
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	105	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	80	0
Indore Malwa United	100	*22-8	370	
Indian Woollen	50	—	4	
Jamshed O.	250	—	70	
Kastoorchand	500	—	60	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80	
Kilachand	25	—	3	12
Kohinoor	500	—	965	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4875	
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	22	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	83	12
Madras United	250	15	450	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240	
Mathuradas	100	—	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	105	
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	60	2250	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	135	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	190	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	267	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67	
Pearl	250	12	423	12
Phoenix	100	15	420	
Planet	100	—	10	
Premier	100	—	478	
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23	12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9250	
Simplex	250	—	92	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	57	8
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	434	12
Swan	100	50	151	4
Tata Mill O.	500	—	57	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1660	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	569	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	—	365
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	308
Bombay Dyeing	772-8	800	772-8	370
Century	357-8	370	357-8	465
Central India	456-4	465	456-4	90
Colaba Land	—	—	—	200
Crescent	192-8	200	192-8	120
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..
Fazulbhoy	797-8	825	797-8	825
Finlay	—	—	—	120
Globe	—	—	—	41-4
Gokak	—	—	—	96-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	105
Indore Malwa		355	370 355	370
Kohinoor	..	—	—	965
Madhowjee	..	..	..	86-4
Mathuradas	—	—	—	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	98-12
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great..		267-8	230 267-8	23
Pabaney	..	..	..	22
Pearl	423-12	410	403-12	408-10
Phoenix	..	..	..	428
Simplex	..	..	..	922
Swadeshi		430	438-12 430	438-15
Swan Mills	—	—	—	151-4
Tata Mill	—	—	—	57-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	—	—	—	195
Bombay Steam	..	—	—	75
„ Tram Co., Ord.	..	..		92-8
Bundi Cement	..	—	—	5-12
Indian Cement	..	—	—	21 4
Central India Mining	..	—	—	21-12
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	20
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	45
Tata Hydro	..	772-8	790 772-8	785
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..			11-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	..	..	..	45

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-11.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 96.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-13.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928, Rs. 105-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 101-4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927. Rs. 102-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930. Rs. 104-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-4.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 109.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954. Rs. 101-14. R

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet with more sellers.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, October 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
Copper American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Khat		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
German, Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 3.

English Best Selected Copper £64 1/2.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal 69 1/2.
Hard Spelter 31 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 3.

Ready.—21-3-9.

Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-9, At. 6 p.m. 21-3-9.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-3-6, at 6 p.m. 21-3-6.

Vaida Magsar—Opening 21-3-6, At 6 p.m. 21-3-6.

Tone Market.—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 3.

Ready.—74-6.

Vaidya Asho—Opening 74-2, Highest 74-4 At 6 p.m. 74-3.

Vaidya Kartak—Opening 73-9, Highest 73-10, At 6 p.m. 73-10.

Vaida Magsar—Opening 73-7, Highest 73-8, At 6 p.m. 73-8.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-2.

Vaida Magsar—Opening 1-12.

Tone Market.—Steady.

LEATHERS:

Willow and Box Calf, Suedes, Fancy Coloured, Black and Golden Brown Glazed Kids, Velours, lining leathers, chamois Skins and a most varied and complete ready stock of other imported and country leathers.

SAMPLES & PRICES FROM

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

Post Box 106,
BOMBAY.
Head Office:—45, Esplanade.
Show Room:—Dhabu St. Null Bazar

MADRAS: 29, Jones St., Post Box 33.
CAWNPORE: Meston Road.
SECUNDERABAD: Sajanlal Str e.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 770.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs 830.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 815.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84/-
London—Paris Fracs. 104.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 108.60.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20 35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—dull.

London, Oct. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £44 11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/8 steady.

London, Oct. 3.

Warsaw 29.00.
Prague 163.25.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 104.55.
Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st Oct. 1925.
Interest day to-day loans 2 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 7/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand.	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s.	1/6 7/16.
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	215
Singapore	156 3/4.

Tone:—Market steady.

London, Oct. 2.

Exchange Belgium 108.23.
Exchange Athens 334.50.
Cuban Sugar 10/6 October sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, October 3.

3 months 3-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 3-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
1 Month 1 per cent.
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market is Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, October 3.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74-3-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73-10.

London, October 2

Bar gold ready s 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d, 32-14.
Silver forward d, 32-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady—Very little business doing. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. We expect prices to remain at about the present level

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/2.
Conversion Loan £76 11/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104.
Consols 2½ per cent 55 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION IN S. AFRICA.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S.S. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Monday, 5th instant being the anniversary of the Portuguese Republic, Telegraph Offices in Portuguese India will be observe Sunday working hours and accept only urgent telegrams.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—As a presentation of address to Sjt Vithalbhai J. Patel fell on Sunday, the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee did not take place on that day. It will be held on Friday (the 9th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T).

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.—In the above free dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani the total number of patients treated in the month of September, 1925 was 2441 of which 1282 were males, 566 were females and 593 were children.

PIR SAHEB IN BOMBAY.—Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol has arrived in Bombay and has put up at "Rasul Manzil", Bellasis Road, opposite the J. J Hospital. He was given hearty reception at the Grant Road Station on arrival. He will stay here for a fortnight.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A concert programme of vocal and instrumental music arranged by Mr. Joseph Raymond will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL SHREE LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE.—At this temple situated at Gowalia Tank Road, fireworks will be let off to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in celebration of its anniversary.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Saturday, (the 10th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to adopt the annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1924.

SHRI GOSHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.—The total number of Jain patients treated during September last at the above dispensary, were 615, out of which 327 were males, 155 females, and 133 children.

ENGLISH TRADE UNIONIST IN BOMBAY.—Mr. John Turner, the Ex-General Secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop-assistants and clerks of England is arriving from England in Bombay by S.S "Rawalpindi" on 9th inst., and is staying here for about a week. On behalf of Bombay Labour, Mr. Jhabvala has sent a wire greeting him and a programme of labour meetings is being arranged in his honour.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (7th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper will be read on "On some Rain-compelling and Rain-stopping Rites from the District of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal", by Mr. R. K Bhattacharjya and Prof. S. C. Mitra.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.—On behalf of the Mahila Mandal Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League), a visit to the Victoria Memorial Blind School at Tardeo was arranged on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo. The party consisted of about 25 lady members of the Mandal. The staff of the Institute explained in detail to the students the working of the different departments of the institute with demonstrations in the different classes of education. The ladies greatly appreciated the humanitarian work carried on at the Institute, and expressed their thanks to the staff.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trust three Infant Welfare Centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Seva Sadan Society, under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, at Cavel Street, Mandvi and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of September 1925, in all 1,955 patients were attended to, at these centres and the hospital; out of these were 1,079 women, 634 children and 251 infants. 9 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average attendance being 75.2. The number of deliveries done up to date was 174. The District visiting nurses paid 233 visits, and 12 expectant mothers were under observation.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION.—The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have agreed to run in co-operation candidates in the forthcoming municipal elections to be held in January 1926. With a view to carry on joint election propaganda and to take all necessary steps for the purposes of election the two associations have appointed a Joint Election Board of 14 representatives with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as the President of the Board. Mr. K. F. Nariman will act as the Vice-President of the Board; Messrs. J. B. Patel and B. N. Mehisheri as secretaries and Messrs. N. H. Bengamwalla and Mathooradas Tejumjee as treasurers. The Office of the Board is located at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, near Kennedy Bridge.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT MERCANTILE BANK

On their home ground the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Mercantile Bank by 47 runs. Batting first the home side put up the big total of 176 runs for 9 wickets chiefly through the assistance of Lt. Whitman who hit up a useful 62. The rest of the side batted moderately well. Lees was in great form with the Kathen and his analysis of 5 wickets for 8 runs prevented the bank batsman from settling down a fact which accounted for the side being dismissed for 99 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. Lees 12, F. N. Clayton 18, A. H. Champion 18, Major Rickets 22, Lt. Whitman 62, G. Sheers 0, C. Hardcastle 16, J. Wilkie (not out) 7, C. Donnelly 0, G. Weir 2, C. Stephens (not out) 4, Extras 15, Total (for 9 wickets) 176.

Bombay Analysis.—Mistry 0, for 52, Talati 3 for 40, Kirtikar 4 for 43, Dubash 2 for 26.

MERCANTILE BANK.

C. Madon 23, M. Dubash 0, M. Mapla 20, R. B. Kirtikar 4, C. Misselbrook 8, R. Blend 9, S. Talati (not out) 9, K. B. Mistry 3, N. Rele 1, Alphonos 0, Fernandes 3, Extras 19, Total 99.

Bowling Analysis.—Donnelly 2 for 31, Sheers 0 for 17, Weir 1 for 12, Stephens 1 for 4, Lees 5 for 8, Rickets 0 for 8.

HINDU GYM AND B, B AND C I RLY, DRAW.

A draw was the result of the match between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground. The wicket was in excellent condition and batsmen had it all their own way with the bowling. Batting first the Railway side ran up a big total of 176 runs for 3 wickets. The chief contributor was the famous Hindu batsman who scored a stylish 101 without giving a chance and remained unbeaten at the end of it. Another to bat well was B. E. Kapadia who contributed 51 runs before being caught by Swami off his own bowling. The home team did not have much time to make the requisite runs but they made a good effort and at the drawing of stumps had scored 135 runs for a loss of 2 wickets. The Dongre brothers were responsible for a lucrative partnership which yielded over 100 runs.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Vithal not out 101, V. E. Lucas b Joshi 0, H. A. Mahal c j b Pandya 4, B. E. Kapadia c j b Swami 51, K. G. Pardeshi not out 6, J. D. Antia, K. K. Irani, S. R. Godambe C. M. Rana, J. H. Richard, P. Khaiotia did not bat. Extras 14. Total (for 3 wickets) 176.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. M. Dalvi b Richards 7, S. S. Dongre b Pardeshi 32, V. S. Dongre not out 82, K. R. Swami not out 9, D. L. Pupala, B. S. Mazumdar, S. K. Pawaskar, S. V. Varde, N. C. Pandya, V. V. Joshi, D. J. Pathare did not bat. Extras 5, Total (for 2 wickets) 135.

HINDU GYM B BEAT C, M, RANA'S XI

On the Wilson College ground the Hindu Gym. "B" team obtained an easy victory over C. M. Rana's XI. The latter could only compile a score of 67, Nadkarni contributing 33. For the Gym., Engineer the opening batsman scored a useful 44, the side collecting altogether 99 runs for the loss of 6 wickets.

C. M. RANA'S XI.

Kapadia 8, Mehta 1, Nadkarni 33, Girkar 3, Vakil 0, Varde 0 Lotwalla 4, V. Shah 4, G. Rao 6, Pupala 3, Iyer 1, Extras 1. Total 67.

HINDU GYM. "B".

Engineer 44, Nayak 1, Joshi 0, Khardikar 1, Wadkar 7, Desai 18 Paranjpe 1, Belsare 9. Rest did not bat, extras 8; Total (for 6 wkts) 99.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

BOMBAY GYM. BEATS IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Improvement Trust on the former's ground provided a keen and close game. Batting first the Improvement Trust started well, A. Walker, one of the opening bats, being top-scorer with 45 runs to his credit. But the tail refused to wag and the side was dismissed for 128 runs. Mackinnon captured 5 wickets for 13 runs, a creditable performance. The opening pair of the Gym. did not fare well and Le Roy was sent back without "breaking his duck." Lucas however was in form and settled down to an unbeaten 103 which included a dozen fours. The only other bat to do anything at all was Mackinnon who contributed 38 and thus helped his side in pulling off the match. C. H. Chandrana had the surprisingly good analysis of 5 wickets for 10 runs.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Wadekar b Radcliffe	19
A. Walker b Radcliffe	45
D. L. Pupala c Milne, b Radcliffe	8
C. Chandrana l b w Smith	19
Pandurang c Hamilton, b Mackinnon	4
N. Shete c Lucas, b Mackinnon	1
S. Edker l b w Mackinnon	1
B. Dalaya b Radcliffe	0
J. Vakil, not out	9
M. Chandrana st. b Mackinnon	12
Miquita c Smith, b Mackinnon	1
Extras	9
Total	128

Bowling Analysis:—
Radcliffe 4 wickets for 43 runs.
Mackinnon 5 wickets for 13 runs.
Smith 1 wicket for 19 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. Le Roy b M. Chandrana	0
J. Hamilton c Walker, b Pandurang	12
W. Radcliffe b M. Chandrana	1
W. E. Lucas, not out	103
Capt. Le Fleming c Miquita b Chandrana	4
M. Mackinnon b C. Chandrana	38
H. F. Milne c Misquita b C. Chandrana	2
W. H. Cummings b C. Chandrana	0
F. W. Smith b C. Chandrana	0
G. Weir c and b Chandrana	2
J. Ingham c Vakil, b M. Chandrana	0
Extras	3
Total	165

Bowling Analysis:—
C. Chandrana 5 wickets for 10 runs.
M. Chandrana 4 wickets for 68 runs.
Pandurang 1 wicket for 54 runs.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB AND HINDU GYM. DRAW.

The Elphinstone Cricket Club put up a big score when they met the Hindu Gymkhana on the Esplanade. Elchidana and Gandhi each scored his century, and incidentally their partnership produced 204 runs which is one of the best for quite a long time. The Elphinstonians a little before 5 oo'clock when the score stood at 253 for 3 wickets. There was hardly time to make up this score but the Hindus made a good attempt and though P. Vithal and V. Mehta were disposed of cheaply V. A. Dalvi, S. S. Dongre, and V. S. Dongre adjusted matters so that the score stood at 149 for 3 wickets when stumps were drawn.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

Elchidana, not out	123
M. R. Reporters l b w Joshi	5
Lilaowalla c Swami, b Joshi	1
S. Gandhi c Mehta, b Joshi	107
D. Kapadia, not out	11
Elavia, Contractor, Daruwalla, P. Kapadia, Madan and Mistry did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wkts.)	253

HINDU GYMKHANA.

P. Vithal l b w Elavia	5
V. Mehta b Elavia	16
V. A. Dalvi, not out	69
S. S. Dongre c Daruwalla b Elavia	22
V. S. Dongre, not out	31
K. Swami, V. Joshi, R. Wagle, N. Pandy, C. B. Rana and H. A. Mahale did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wkts.)	149

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TOMORROW.

The final match of the Rovers Tournament between the North Staffords and Middlesex Regt. (holders) will be played to-morrow (Tuesday).

The final of the Leslie Running Cup between the North Staffords and Middlesex Regt. was won by the former Steele obtaining first place in 13 3/5 secs.

POONA OPEN CRICKET TOURNAMENT

The Poona Open Cricket Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Poona Cricket Association, commencing from 10th instant and finishing by the 15th of December, 1925. The Tournament will be played on the Knock-out System and will be open for all Schools, Colleges, Clubs, Gymkhanas and Military teams in Poona and the moffusil.

The entrance fees for each competing team will be Rs. 10 only, which must be sent along with the entry. The last day for receiving entries will be 7th October, 1925, and the ties will be drawn at 6-30 p.m. on the 8th October, 1925 at the Vinchurkar Pavilion of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana.

The matches will be played on the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana ground in Poona or any other ground on Saturdays and Sundays and on other holidays fixed by the Committee.

A player can represent one team only. The game shall be conducted according to the M.C.C. rules, but the Committee reserves the right of making any changes if found necessary. The matches will be decided on the result of the 1st innings, if both the innings are not completed in two days time. The final, however, shall be played out.

The winning team will be awarded the Mandke Shield for a year and the Karna Medals for individual members of the team. The runners up will hold the Porbunder Cup for a year. There will be additional medals for those who score a century and for those who, in the opinion of the Committee will stand 1st in bowling and fielding.

PATHE CINEMA.

Everyone knows what to expect of a man named "Percy," and Charles Ray fulfils these expectations as will be seen from a visit to the Royal Opera House this week.

He is a mama's boy, brought up to play the violin and take his tonic regularly. He lives in Sans Francisco so he can't go west and grow up with the country. Instead he is taken in hand by a friend of his father, who is a Senator, and this friend slips a cocktail into his ginger ale. The rest of the picture shows what a few drinks will do. Mama's boy engages in a free for all, and wakes up on a freight train at the edge of the desert. In a Mexicali saloon he finds some use for his violin. To his grave sire he makes good on a ranch and marries the boss' daughter.

It is a very lively picture, and Charles Ray as the big pounting baby of a man turned loose on a rough world receives many punches so wistfully as to break your heart. Betty Blythe puts her old gaiety into being a dance-hall girl, and Charlie Murray is a fine old character of a Bible-quoting strip-poker player. Barbara Bedford looks and acts more intelligently than most heroines of ranch dramas.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

MOHAN BAGAN BEATEN IN SEMI-FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The Durand Football Tournament which is a special feature of the autumn session in Simla come to close to-morrow when his Majesty the King of the Belgians who is arriving here in the morning will be present and the Viceroy will present the cups. It is unfortunate that the Mohan Bagan, the famous Indian team from Calcutta which was almost within an ace of coming out successful in the tournament failed at the last moment thereby depriving India of the honour which would have been hers if the results had been otherwise. The fact that the Mohan Bagan team had defeated many regimental teams in several fields, gave Indians hope that in the Simla Tournament they would come out victorious and secure the cup which previously had been monopolised by regimental teams. Indeed, the brilliant results that attended the admirable display of the Mohan Bagan team in their competition last week with two well-known regimental teams had aroused great anticipation among Indians that this year the cup would go to Indians. Equally great was the nervousness of the British teams, but in the first semi-final played on Wednesday their opponents secured what is regarded everywhere in Simla as a pyrhic victory. No doubt, games are largely a matter of chance, but it cannot be denied that the Mohan Bagan's play was on merits far better than that of the Sherwood Foresters whom they opposed.

CAUSE OF DEFEAT.

The defeat of the Indian team was due in part at least to certain factors which have not been made public and which are widely talked about still in the sporting circles. It is said that the referee whistled off closing the play some four or five minutes before the full period of one hour. If the full time had been allowed then probably the situation would have changed and the result might have been a draw. It is said that there was a desire on the part of the regimental teams to somehow keep the Mohan Bagans away from playing in the final. Was this the reason why the referee closed the game a few minutes before the usual time when the Sherwood Foresters had secured one goal? Then again one of the best player of the Indian team B. D. Chatterjee was expelled for playing foul. No one should dispute the referee's ruling. It is unsportsmanlike to dispute, but the question arises whether none of the Sherwood players played foul. Granting that Chatterjee was in the wrong there should have been a preliminary warning. This was not given, thus confirming the suspicion in the Indian minds that no fair opportunities were given in the conduct of the play and that the whole game was an anti-Indian affair. There was a good deal of confusion when the referee closed the play. The Mohan Bagan went and complained to Sir B. N. Mitra who is the president of the team that they had been treated very unfairly, but Sir B. N. Mitra asked them to accept the results as final. But the feeling among the Indian players as expressed was that the colour question has crept even in the play grounds.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following are the results of rugby football matches played to-day:—

Swansea 7, Aberavon 3; Blackheath 32 Old Merchant Taylor 6; Bristol 9, Gloucester 5; Newport 11, Cardiff 16; Pontypool 6, Cross Keys 3; Edinburgh Academicals 17, Aberdeen Grammar School 3; Watsonians 16, Edinburgh Institute 0; West of Scotland 0, Glasgow Academicals 35; Glasgow High School 43, Hillhedians 0; London Scottish 8, Harlequins 26; Leicester 20, Northern 3; Neath 18, Llanelly 6; London Welsh 11, London Irish 3; Moseley 3, St. Bart's Hospital 6; Northampton 22, Roselyn Park 0; Plymouth Albion 19; Bath 3; Stewartonians 16, Royal High School 6. Portsmouth United Services 11, Guy's Hospital 13; Bradford 9, Blackheath (extra team) 29.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Bolton 1, West Ham 0; Burnley 2, Liverpool 1; Cardiff 3, Bury 2; Everton 2, Huddersfield 3; Leeds United 2, Manchester United 0; Manchester City 4, Sunderland 0; Newcastle United 7, Arsenal 0; Notts County 2, Leicester 2, Sheffield United 4, Birmingham 1; Tottenham 4, Blackburn two; West Bromwich 1, Aston Villa one.

SECOND DIVISION:—Barnsley 2, Blackpool 0; Bradford 0, Nottingham Forest 1; Chelsea 4, Hull 0; Clapton Orient 1, Darlington 2; Derby 5, Swansea 0; Middlesborough 2, Oldham 1; Portsmouth 2, Stoke 0; Port Vale 1, Southampton 1; Preston 5, Stockport 3; South Sheilds 5, Fulham 2; Wolverhampton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Aberdare 2, Southend 2; Bournemouth 1, Gillingham 2; Crystal Palace 2, Brentford 0; Brighton 1, Plymouth 2; Bristol Rovers 5, Queens Park Rangers 0; Exeter 2, Newport 1; Millwall 1, Charlton 1; Northampton 3, Norwich 2; Reading 1, Merthyr 1; Swindon 2, Luton 0; Watford 2, Bristol City 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—Accrington 0, Halifax 1; Coventry 1, Nelson 0; Crewe 2, Walsall 1; Doncaster 2, Ashington 1; Durham 5, Rotherham 1; Hartlepools 1, Grimsby 1; Lincoln 3, New Brighton 1; Rochdale 2, Bradford 0; Southport 3, Wigan 1; Tranmere 6, Chesterfield 4; Wrexham 0, Barrow 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE:—Airdrieonians 5, Celtic 1; Clydesdale 6, Dundee United 1; Cowdenbeath 2, Motherwell 2; Dundee 1, Hearts 0; Falkirk 3, Aberdeen 1; Hamilton 7, St. Johnstone 2; Hibernians 0, St Mirren 2; Morton 1, Raith 0; Queens Park 2, Partick 1; Rangers 3, Kilmarnock 0.—Reuter's Special.

"SANSHAYA KALLOL."

A BOLD DEPARTURE.

From tennis court to stage is rather a bold departure but we are glad that Mr. Rajaram Morarji did it quite successfully yesterday afternoon, when he played the part of the hero—Aswin Seth—in the popular Marathi drama, *Sanshaya Kallol*, a Comedy of Errors. The Rangabodhechu Natya Samaj, which has been in Bombay for some time past has made itself a favourite among the Bombay theatre-goers on account of its splendid team of actors, headed by Mr. Raghuvir Savkar, and is being patronised by large houses. But, yesterday, there was an exceptionally large and appreciative audience there, since it had been announced that Mr. Rajaram Morarji, who is well-known to Bombay's, sporting world, would appear on the stage. For an amateur, Mr. Rajaram certainly made a brilliant debut. Born a Gujarati, he seems to have mastered Marathi so well that he could not only speak with ease but could sing with remarkable inflection. He must, however, raise his voice a little and feel little more at home on the stage than he was yesterday. Principally, though an actor is supposed to carry on his conversation with his comrades on the stage, he must not forget that it is *for* the benefit of the vast audience in the theatre and his voice must reach every corner of the same.

Mr. Raghuvir Savkar was superb as usual. His cunning eyes, his almost feminine gait a nd acting and above all his sweet voice would beat any professional actress—and Mr. Savkar plays the part of the heroine Revati, daughter of a courtesan—and his singing *Kanaya mat maro pichkari* thoroughly deserved the *encore* it received.

The company will, next Sunday, stage "Sufet Dalu"—a new Hindi play.

ALLEGED INCORRECT STATEMENTS

A "JAM E JAMISHED" LETTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr. J. S. Haji Bar.-at-Law, drew attention of the Court to a certain letter written by Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa in the "Jame-Jamshed" on the 30th September. He submitted that the statements contained therein were incorrect.

The letter referred to a report published in that paper of the proceedings in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court in connection with an application made by Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa for the transfer of a case pending before the Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court. At a previous hearing of the transfer application the Chief Presidency Magistrate pointed out to the applicant that he had made certain false allegation against the Mazagaon Magistrate as the basis for his application and asked the applicant to withdraw those allegations and express regret for them. On the advice of his pleader, he withdrew the allegations, expressed regret for them and filed an explanation on the circumstances on which he made the allegations.

The case was reported in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and subsequently Mr. Jaffer Cassum addressed the letter to the editor "Jame-Jamshed" in which Mr. Haji explained, he said, that on the day in question, he told the Chief Presidency Magistrate that [illegible] no intention of hurting the feelings of Mazagaon Magistrates, that Mr. Wa[illegible] made a note of the same, that he gave consent only for Court's record, that other regret was expressed by him, nor did he even state to the court that the allegations were false or withdrawn.

His Worship observed that it was a matter which fell outside the scope of the transfer application and, addressing Mr. Haji, said it seemed to him a serious matter and if Mr. Haji would make a proper application and supply him with a copy of the paper, he would deal with the matter.

Mr. Pandya on behalf of Mr. Jaffer Cassum explained that at the previous hearing he had explained to his client his position and advised him to withdraw the allegations. He had not read the letter in question in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and was not willing to act on behalf of his client in that respect.

His Worship remarked to Mr. Haji that there was a way open to him to take necessary steps and he could make an application to the court.

His Worship then sanctioned the transfer of the previous cases to some other Court than Mazagaon.

A PARDESHI'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Parma, a Hindu Pardeshi (24) engaged a victoria at Grant Road at about 11-45 a.m. on Friday and asked the victoria driver to take him at Falkland Road. When the victoria came near Falkland road near a milk shop where he wanted to take some money, he tried to get down from the vehicle, but collapsed and died in the victoria. The deceased was not keeping well for the last one week and was suffering from paralysis. He was going to the milk-shop at Falkland Road to get some money in order to go to his country.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar Muslim University Aligarh, writes:—"The Aligarh Moslem University has now re-opened and large numbers of students have already joined for the present. The city is "Out of bounds," and there is no cause for anxiety. All students should join without delay."

(Continued from Col. 6.)

"That this Corporation is of opinion that the recent strike of 150,000 Mill workers in Bombay is not only a menace to public health in the City but also that it is likely seriously to prejudice its finances. This Corporation therefore deplores that Government should have so far taken no steps to relieve the situation and urges them to take immediate and effective action to prevent greater disaster on the City."

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE

ARREARS OF AUGUST WAGES.

SHAREHOLDERS' ATTITUDE.

There was no change in the mill area on Saturday. If, however, some of the mill-owners do not make prompt payment of the arrears of wages due to their operatives, there is likelihood of trouble arising in the near future. In the industrial area the mill gates at many places were crowded yesterday with operatives demanding their arrears of August last. While some mill agents were good enough to pay off the dues, others had put off the payment till a more convenient occasion. This policy naturally annoyed the hunger-stricken operatives who did not look to be in passive mood. It is up to the Mill-owners' Association and the Government to advise the defaulting mill agents to make a prompt payment and prevent breach of the peace.

The Framji Petit Mill remained closed and no attempt was made by the management to open the gates as no operative turned up to work.

The Ruby Mill situate at Mahim worked as on the previous day with about 400 men, but without the weavers, while the Bombay Dyeing Company had nearly 200 men to keep the work going.

SHAREHOLDERS' ATTITUDE.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Chronicle" a well-known merchant who has a large stake in mill investments and also is supplying mill stores and machinery to some mills in Bombay, said that in the present crisis the mill operatives had absolutely no hand. In fact it was forced upon them. Asked to explain what he meant, he said that in his opinion the mill-owners were embarassed owing to large accumulation of stocks to the tune of about Rs. 11 crores. It was very difficult for them to get rid of such a huge stock in the teeth of foreign competition. Besides, if they continued working the mills they thought they would add still more to the already accumulated large stock. They, therefore, seem to have devised the novel idea of closing the mills down for at least three months so that in the course of this time their stock would be sold away without any further production and then they could manufacture fresh stock only according to the orders they received. The mill-owners, according to this gentleman, also seem to have harboured an idea that if they closed down the mills and did not produce further stock, they would get better price on their articles than they are already getting and thus the market would be brisk and favourable by the time they started the mills working. To close down the mills temporarily, therefore, they hit upon the plan of reduction of wages so that the operatives may leave off work themselves. He thought that if the overstock was sold off by January the mill-owners would reinstate the operatives on their original wages without any reduction.

He also gave an instance of some mills which had posted notices on the mill gates informing the operatives that owing to the trade depression the mills would be closed down, though he said the real object was to install new and up-to-date machinery which would take at least a year. Whatever the reason be, the silence on the part of the mill-owners so far has left the public to hazard all sorts of conjectures.

Another large investor in mill shares also was of the same opinion and he said the closing down of the mills has brightened the share market. But will it give a dividend to the shareholders? asked our representative. No, said he, it will not give any big dividend just at present and the present inflation in the share market may do some good to the bulls, but the shareholders would be benefited later on when the overstock is sold off at a better price, and the mills again run more briskly and show better profits. These reasons explain to a certain extent the present reticence of the generality of shareholders and their reluctance to take any action to urge the mill agents to bring about a settlement with their employees.

MISHAP TO A MILL-OPERATIVE.

About 8-30 a.m. on Thursday last Bhikoo Krishna (35), a mill-operative residing at Chinchpokli, was going up the gangway attached to s. s. "Vegawati" at Ferry wharf, when his foot slipped and he fell down on the ground. He complained of pain in the back and was taken to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the spine. He died early on Saturday morning.

PLEA TO APPOINT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following resolution has been passed by the Central Labour Board of Bombay:—

"The Central Labour Board of Bombay protests against the action of the Mill-owners of Bombay in cutting down the wages of the workers engaged in the industry by 11½ per cent. and request the Government to immediately appoint a Committee to inquire into the present position of the Cotton Textile Industry and suggest remedies for putting the industry on a sound and healthy footing in the interest of the workers engaged in the industry who have a large and serious stake in the well-being of the industry, even though the mill-owners may be against such an inquiry."

CORPORATION AND MILL STRIKE.

The following Notice of Motion will be placed before the Special urgency meeting of the Corporation called for to-day (Monday).

From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:—

"Please note that at the Urgency Meeting, I shall move the following resolution:—

(Continued in Col. 6.)

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1925.

CRUEL DIVERSION.

Though nearly three months ago the Bombay Legislative Council carried a motion of adjournment regarding the textile crisis, the Local Government are still engaged in composing their protest against the excise duty for the kind notice of the Government of India. We do not know how they propose to address the Central Government. In the Council debate, Mr. H. S. Lawrence appeared as the spokesman of Simla, interested in the idle diversion of an enquiry by the Tariff Board. The enquiry contemplated by Lancashire would be as suitable as an enquiry into the domesticities of a home that is besieged by a gang of dacoits. Whether from the view-point of the workers or of the mill-owners, the research designed by the Central Government would be barren and out of place. The excise duty which oppresses the industry is a problem that preceded the existence of the Tariff Board and the promise of its extinction was made before the project of the Fiscal Commission. The whole issue ought honestly to be one of finance but candid controversy in Bombay has given rise to the chance of setting up equal interests against one another for the advantage of Government. We hope in their representation, the Bombay Government have taken up a judicial view. If the scheme is to echo the whims of Sir Basil Blackett, the representation would be no more useful than the exigent recreancy of the Bombay Givernment in respect of Prohibition as India's goal. The Bombay Government who accepted the twenty years' scheme of Prohibition, have slavishly given way to the imperious decree of the Finance Member that Prohibition is objectionable even as an ideal. In the same way it is possible that the memorial of the Bombay Government about the textile crisis may be hedged in by opportunist commitments. Satellite performances are worthless to-day. Mark the way in which insincere meddlers have complicated the excise-duty question. The Central Government are acting under the patriotic screw of Lancashire, but in their pose of supernal innocence they call for a tariff-board-enquiry to ascertain if their previous condemnation of the excise duty is really to be effected; the millowners insist on the abolition of the excise-duty as an unqualified claim; the workers desire it to be coupled with a pledge of steady wages; Lancashire appears indifferent, confident of the Tory obedience of the India Office; and the public wonder how these apparently conflicting attitudes may be reconciled. Let us, however, make one point clear. Whatever be the views expressed by Labour regarding the management of the industry there is no difference of opinion about the excise-duty. It must go, as an independent outrage. We object to garbled quotations of individual argument in order to hold that the "troubles of Bombay" envisaged by the "Pioneer", are such an infernal puzzle as to justify the prolongation of the excise-duty. The duty is wrong, it is intolerable. For the enemies of Bombay to mock at the tragedy of Bombay enterprise, is no doubt a diversion, but we protest against the gleeful confusion of issues favoured at Simla. The repeal of the excise-duty is common to all representations, whether they proceed from workers or owners, and no British Government can repudiate its past pledges by subjecting it to alien complexities.

We, therefore, hope the Bombay Government will assume a free hand instead of being wire-pulled from Simla. In the Council debate, the Local Government were mimicking the voice of Sir Basil Blackett, the implacable opponent of all that Bombay stands for. Two more years of Blackettism, and Bombay will be a place of industrial ruin and malarial desolation. We all know it. He would not lose the excise-duty, but now there is no excise-duty to collect for the pretentious sustenance of his budget. He would not have the excise-establishment lie idle, but they are vegetating because of the strike. He, however, exploits frank suggestions of industrial reform as the supreme argument for doing nothing. Never before had Bombay been so hopelessly crippled and humiliated with capitalists, workers and the Local Government set in conflict through the trick of mutual misquotation dear to Simla; and Sir Basil Blackett knows full well that every item of indictment and reform preferred in distress against the management of the cotton industry is applicable to the other branches of enterprise that happen to be flourishing under the benign shelter of the Government.

The strike has lasted a fortnight and while four crores of stocks have been liquidated, the share-values of the cotton-industry have appreciated. We hope the Local Government will not misconstrue the fickle ascent of quotations in their memorial to the Government of India and allow themselves to be played in the hands of the Lancashire conspiracy. The facts, no doubt, suggest that the mill-owners have been premature in the reduction of wages and the closing down of mills, but the event does not take away from the imperative demand for the suspension of the excise-duty submitted by the Assembly. To say that the suspension of the excise duty would annihilate Sir Basil Blackett's conservative budget is to proclaim the deviousness of the Government of India and to confess the dictation of Lancashire. The internecine playing-up of local interests has gone too far in propaganda. The Government of Bombay should act up to the liberal sentiments expressed by Sir Leslie Wilson at the Jubilee celebration of the cotton industry in India. What a tragedy it is that the Jubilee Year of the industry should witness the gruesome hostility of the Government to its existence! The mill-owners have no doubt been hasty in their decision; they were in strategic error when they omitted to couple the maintenance of wages with the suspension of the excise duty; but neither capitalists nor workers are prepared to see the exploitation of their distress used for insistence on a stupid and extraneous function like the intervention of the Tariff Board which has become an instrument of dilatory diversion with the Government of India.

THE FOLLY OF EGYPT.

There are moments when we feel compelled to admire the blind courage of the reactionary bureaucrat. He has a resolute faith in the stability and the future of the Empire. He knows that despite wars and mutinies, crises and unrest, the Empire has, except for the loss of America, steadily grown. When he refuses to tolerate any proposal of concessions and to shrink from any measure of coercion, he has an imperishable belief that nothing serious will happen when he consistently and deliberately defies the wishes of a subject nation. In a time of discontent with the immediate past full of strikes and boycotts and some murders of officials necessitating the reinforcement of garrisons and the proclamation of martial law, he is content to repeat the same old platitudes and indulge in the same rapid sophistry rather than make one generous gesture or yield to popular sentiments. Sir George Lloyd, whose inglorious record in Bombay whether in the matter of administrative high-handedness, development extravagance or repression of national activities, should alone have made him unfit to hold high office in any part of the Empire, has made such a declaration on the Egyptian problem.

Sir George Lloyd declared his belief that the due reconciliation of the vital interests of England in Egypt to national and legitimate aspiration of wider self-government was possible only by making Egypt feel that England was her best friend. It is hard to compress enormous self-complacence, racial arrogance and jingo fallacies in one sentence more effectively. To begin with, what Britain wanted was not the "reconciliation" of her interests with Egyptian demand for independence which Egyptian nationalism through its foremost representative Zaghloul Pasha had more than once promised. Britain desired simply the dismemberment of Egypt and the Sudan, the exploitation of the Sudan and the suppression of Zaghloul nationalists. The Lee Stack murded provided her with plausible opportunity and it was fully exploited. If reconciliation had been the aim, it would have been achieved better through international arbitration than through a bullying ultimatum. What, moreover, are the vital interests of Britain in Egypt? Vested interests apart, England is anxious to maintain her supremacy over the Suez Canal which is her passage to her Eastern dependency and dominions. It was a strange demand from a Government which has always insisted on internationalising the Dardanelles; if Norway were an imperial power, England would not have been so acquiescent in handing over the control of the English Channel to the Scandinavian State. Sir George stipulates that the aspirations of Egypt shall be "legitimate", with the implied condition that its "legitimacy" shall be judged by British statesmen and British administrators. It is obvious that in Sir George's mind there is a reservation to the grant of self-government to Egypt. Not to choose one's own governors as in the definition but to choose governors acceptable to Downing Street is his meaning of self-government. But we assume too much since Sir George is apparently uninformed even about the charter by which England has, in theory, conferred independence on Engypt. For he talks glibly of "the aspirations for wider self-government" without realising, as the Labour Conference resolution states, that Egypt is an independent State. Perhaps Sir George imagined that he was speaking about India where self-government is an aspiration cautiously encouraged by the bureaucracy. Sir George wishes to "make Egypt feel truly" that England is her best friend and councillor. Much has been done by intimidation through blue-jackets and cruisers and garrisons, by intrigue through Ziwar Pasha and numerous satellites, by coercion of Nationalists and by play of franchise and parliament to make Egypt realise that. It is to be fervently hoped that Sir George will not take additional measures to convince Egypt of England's friendship because it will only lead to further disasters. The Labour Conference has condemned the policy of the British Government with regard to Egypt and has pronounced her to be eligible for the membership of the League of Nations. We suppose this was done to respect the susceptibilities of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald whose imperialist reply to Zaghloul was acknowledged by Mr. Chamberlain to be the foundation of his policy. The Conference stopped at a formal benediction of eligibility without calling upon the Government to use the services of the League of Nations since such a demand would be open to the effective retort that it was Mr. MacDonald who first plainly rejected the League as an arbiter. Both Sir George and British Labour should recognise that for every Empire an hour strikes when it must either settle some vital problem or leave it to the play of forces it cannot control. When that crisis came England took the wrong turn in America, the right turn in Canada, a belated turn in Ireland. England is at such a crisis now in Egypt and in India and those who humiliate the honour and stifle the sentiments of a people seem wise only till the reckoning comes.

Notes of the Day.

On the War-Path.

Col. Amery is still on the war-path. Addressing his constituents he declared that it was the Cabinet's policy not to relinquish Mosul. He added that he did not believe Turkey would risk her whole existence in a war. It did not evidently strike him that if Turkey was prepared to risk her own existence for obtaining a territory which belongs to her, she would only be giving to the world a proof of the justice of her cause. If she is driven to appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, it would be only after the exhaustion of every possible effort towards conciliation. The Boundary Commission has found that Mosul legally belongs to Turkey. That Turkey does not want Mosul against the wishes of its people is shown by her demand for a free plebiscite which Britain has rejected. She has given further proof of her desire for peacefud settlement by offering to sign a Security Pact with Iraq, Britain and Persia to guarantee the integrity of Iraq. More, she offered to let Iraq retain the Diala basin in order to maintain its existence as a State. What is Britain's response to this gesture of conciliation? Nothing but this that she is determined to keep Mosul for its oil and also not to release her stranglehold on Mesopotamia for a further period of twenty-five years. Mr. Amery cloaks this barefaced greed for oil under the camouflage of "obligations to Iraq." What are Britain's obligations to Iraq? These are that the terms of the Four-Year Treaty, should be scrupulously observed and the Arabs should be free to determine their own destiny, not that the treaty should be treated as a scrap of paper and the period of mandate extended by twenty-five years wipthout the consent of the people freely and openly expressed.

A True Sportsman.

The London "Star" recently allowed the popular enthusiasm over Hobbs' remarkable feat so far to affect itself as to publish a cartoon which was grossly offensive to Muslim sentiments. As soon as its attention was drawn to what was a disgrace to journalism, the paper, which holds a justly high reputation in British journalistic world, readily expressed regret for the publication of the cartoon. Hobbs, who had nothing to do with the cartoon, has added grace to the *amende honourable* by a letter written to the head of the Ahmediya Mission. "I am sorry," he writes, "that my success in cricket, which has been shared with me by the sport-loving people all over the world, has thus unfortunately become an occasion of wounding the religious susceptibilities of any Muslims who are my friends." The letter is characteristic of the true sportsman that Hobbs is.

Osmania University.

In the history of national education in India no experiment pregnant with greater good to the country has been made than that inaugurated in Hyderabad by the establishment of the Osmania University eight years ago. The ideals for which this University stands were thus set forth by His Exalted Highness in his Farman establishing the institution:—

> "I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth in the Arzdasht and the memorandum submitted therewith regarding the inauguration of a University in the State, in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition to its primary object to diffuse knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all scientific subjects. The fundamental principle in the working of the University should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education, but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students."

These are ideals which every Indian University must seek to translate into realities if it is to subserve truly national ends. The existing universities have largely failed to do so partly because they have, in the main, neglected to preserve and develop the heritage of eastern culture and partly because they have sought to impart instruction solely through a foreign medium. The distinction of the Osmania University is twofold: it has kept in view a truly national ideal and has adopted the most effective method of attaining it, namely, a vernacular as the medium of instruction.

A Landmark.

Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur, the Chancellor, in his address to the first Convocation of the University which was held last week, did not, therefore, make an exaggerated claim for it when he declared that its inauguration constituted an important landmark in the history of education in all India. As he pointed out, by referring to the substitution of European languages for Latin, the bold experiment of abandoning English as the medium of instruction in favour of a vernacular was inevitable. "As the thirst for knowledge increased in every land so the demand became irresistible for the substitution of the national language for the learned language Latin. The open secret is that everywhere the national desire for accessibility of the higher knowledge to all was irresistible, and so the keys of the gates of knowledge were wrenched forcibly as it were from the custodians of Latin who had reserved knowledge for the few, and the gates themselves were burst open for the admission of all. This could only be accomplished by the adoption of the national language as the medium of instruction." The absence of good text-books in Urdu on science and other technical subjects was advanced as an objection against the establishment of the University. This difficulty was hardly insurmountable and the State authorities have sought to meet it by establishing a Bureau of compilation and translation which has been producing books required by the students. A far more formidable objection was on the ground that Urdu was not the mother tongue of eleven-twelfths of the population of the State. As to this objection Mr. Hydari (now Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) had pointed out in a memorandum submitted to the Nizam that "although it was true those whose mother tongue was Urdu were in a minority, yet Urdu was the cultural and official language of the State and of polite society and was generally spoken by those classes from which students proceeding to a college course were drawn." These are not, however, the only considerations in favour of the adoption of Urdu as the medium of instruction. Urdu shares with Hindi the distinction not only of being the only language that is spoken or understood in most parts of the country but also of being the connecting-link between Hindus and Muslims. The University authorities, especially the Bureau of compilation and translation, have a splendid opportunity of bringing Hindus and Muslims more and more together through the cultural contact provided by Urdu.

Lead to other Universities.

Of the 189 graduates produced by the Osmania University during the last three years, 38 were Hindus. Considering the proportion of the population of the respective communities the figures are hardly satisfactory, but they any rate indicate that, given due encouragement, there is no rooted dislike on the part of the Hindus in the State to take advantage of University education imparted through the medium of Urdu. The growing number of Hindu as well as Muslim graduates who have left the University and those who are still preparing themselves for its degrees is a proof that the apprehensions raised by not a few educationists about the success of the experiment were not justified and its Chancellor could declare with pardonable pride:—

> "Not only has the success of our own experiment been assured beyond doubt, but I also seem to hear from other parts of India a distinct echo of the voice first raised in Hyderabad in favour of higher education through the vernacular, which at the time seemed but a cry in the wilderness. The other parts of India are gradually coming round to this point of view and I should not be surprised if, a few years hence, we were to see the colleges and universities of British India following our lead."

Though much has been done by the University, much more still remains to be done. The Chancellor rightly laid particular emphasis on the inadequacy of the facilities for research students to carry out their specialised post-graduate studies and of the apparatus of the most modern type furnished for original experiments. The University authorities, in fact, have to be continually on the alert to transform the institution into a true University satisfying the needs of every section of the State's population.

Culpable Callousness.

It is difficult to imagine greater callousness than that shown by two of the G. I. P. Railway officials towards the unfortunate man who was mortally knocked down the other day by a G. I. P. down local train between Matunga and Sion. The facts of the case have been fully reported in our columns. The conduct of Dinkar Nemraj, the station-master of Sion, and of Govind Thorve, the assistant station-master of Matunga, merits severe notice. The former individual learns of the accident from a gateman, but he merely passes on the informant to the Matunga station-master because, forsooth, the accident took place within the jurisdiction of the latter. The gatekeeper next informs the assistant station-master of Matunga of the matter. But this official, too, though present at the station ignores the accident on the ground that he was not just then on duty. Even when he does join duty he does not speak a word about it to the station-master because he thinks the latter "must have done the needful." The result of this wanton negligence was that the injured man must have writhed in agony for hours on the railway lines till death relieved him of it. The Coroner observed during his enquiry: "Had he been immediately removed to a hospital, his end might have been much less painful and, for aught we know, medical skill might even have saved his life." But this was not to be, thanks to the heartlessness of the station-masters who treated the matter lightly as if, in the words of the Coroner himself, they had been informed that a rat had been crushed on the line. Very vicious, indeed, must be the atmosphere in the service concerned which could breed in the minds of the only two responsible officials who could have actively helped such poor nobions of their duties when human life was in imminent danger. We have yet to see what action the higher railway authorities take in the matter. It is clear, however, that the mere punishment of the negligent individuals will not suffice. Steps must be taken to prevent in the future such culpable callousness.

Invertebrate.

The Council of the Imperial Citizenship Association has telegraphed to the Government of India drawing attention to the strong feeling prevalent in the country that if the basis of negotiations between the Governments of India and South Africa is an understanding that the question of repatriation of Indians from South Africa should be left open for discussion, it will be strenuously opposed by the whole country. "The Council", the telegram adds, "will thank the Government if they are in a position to declare definitely whether in any negotiation they are prepared to compromise on the repatriation question." If the position of Indians in South Africa has grown worse from day to day, it is due in no small measure to the invertebrate attitude adopted by the Government of India. To accept any compromise on the repatriation question would be an infamous betrayal of the cause of Indians in South Africa. The latter, the majority of whom are colonial-born, are as much entitled to live and trade in South Africa as any of the Whites. The Government of India have so far refused to take the public into confidence regarding their negotiations with the South African Government and if, as the telegram of the Imperial Citizenship Association suggests, they are wobbling on the vital issue of repatriation, it is time they were compelled to put their cards on the table.

BRITISH ENMITY TO SOVIET

EFFECT ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

MR. CHICHERIN'S ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Berlin.—Signs of Soviet's anxiety regarding Germany's participation in the Locarno Conference are forthcoming in an interview of M. Chicherin published in the "Berliner Tageblatt", in the course of which he expressed very strong anti-British sentiments. M. Chicherin said that the present situation in European politics was the result of British enmity to the Soviet. England's Pact policy was part of her fundamental anti-Soviet activity, and that was why Russia watched with growing concern, how Germany was falling in the wake of British plans. There was no doubt that it was against the wish of the German Government, but it was questionable whether England would not succeed in forcing her anti-Soviet policy on Germany. So far as the Pact campaign was concerned, England's aim was to obtain the position of an arbiter in the Continent. M. Chicherin, however, found comfort in the belief that the impending signature of the Russo-German trade agreement was a clear proof of Germany's determination not to deviate from the principles of the Rapallo Treaty.—Reuter.

RUSSO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Berlin.—The Russo-German understanding is now much more advanced than described in the earlier cable. Germany is ready in principle to sign a commercial agreement with Russia as soon as the German Foreign Office Commission returns from Moscow where the final text of the treaty will be drawn up It is officially announced that the impending agreement may be regarded as a milestone on road to further consolidation of friendly economic relations between Germany and Russia.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN DELEGATES GO TO LOCARNO.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Berlin.—Papal Nuncio as the doyen of the Diplomatic corps and British, French and Italian ambassadors saw the German Delegates for the Locarno Conference off at the station. This was the first time after the war that foreign diplomats were present at the departure of any German Delegation. Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the time of departure of the special train secret.—Reuter's Speci'

MR. CHAMBERLAIN GOES TO LOCARNO.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain departed to-day to attend the Security Pact Conference at Locarno. Interviewed by Reuter he said: "Wish me well. Don't expect too much."—Reuter.

A "STIR" IN MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Considerable stir has been caused at Manchester by surprising allegations against the accuracy of the American official cotton crop estimates, brought by Mr. A. S. Pearce, Secretary of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. Mr. Pearce, who has just completed a tour of the American cotton belt, declares that the American Department of Agriculture arrives at figures by averaging the guesses of private agencies and operators who are alleged to be guided by their own market speculations. Mr. Pearce's report will be considered at a meeting of the Committee of Federation at Milan this month.—Reuter's Special.

REDUCED BANK RATE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Despite the first surprise, the reduction of bank rate in generally welcomed, and good sentiment prevails on the stock exchange to-day, but business is quieter and somewhat disappointing Following yesterday's strength, gilt-edged securities showed easier tendency with the new conversion loan now quoted at half premium. Yesterday's sharp advance in investment stocks is attributed largely to bear covering operations, while it is considered that a few days must elapse before the market feels the full effect of the advantage of the lower bank rate from the general public.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Labour Conference has concluded. Mr. Macdonald in an interview said he was delighted with the Conference, for it had been a great consolidating Conference. They had removed mountains of misunderstanding, and the industrial and political sections of the party would now be better co-ordinated than ever.—Reuter's Special.

Amritsar.—One Pritam Singh has been arrested in connection with the Bhai Peru murder case. More arrests are expected.

MOSUL

BRITAIN NOT TO GIVE UP.

COL. AMERY ON RISK OF WAR

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Addressing his constituents at Sparkbrook Col. Amery returned to the Mosul question and emphasised that it was the Cabinet's policy not to relinquish Mosul. He did not believe Turkey would risk her whole existence in a war, which he opined was out of question. If there was a risk of war it was created by the "cowardly and hysterical attitude of certain newspaper proprietors."—Reuter.

CHRISTIANS IN MESPOT.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S SOLICITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

In a letter to the Premier with regard to the Christians in Mesopotamia, the Archbishop of Canterbury says earnest and thoughtful people in England and Scotland would be shamed were it announced that we meant to ignore the pledges we have practically given and leave the Christians in the position of the gravest peril. The strength of religious opinion will be behind the Premier if he is able to make it clear that we will not forget and will not ignore our obligations.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Baldwin in reply gives an assurance that Government will not lose sight of this important aspect of the problem.—Reuter's Special.

POLICE RAID FOR REMOVING WIRELESS SET.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Police made the first raid on a private house under the new Wireless Act and removed the wireless set from the house in Knightsbridge occupied by Mr. R. M. Ford who for a year has been challenging the Postmaster-General to compel him to take a wireless licence. The raid was made under a magisterial order sought by postal officials who had previously called at the house in response to Mr. Ford's invitation to inspect the apparatus and found a big Union Jack pinned across the door and a note stating an "Englishman's home is his castle."—Reuter's Special.

RANCH OWNER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A verdict of death from pneumonia and heart disease accelerated by strong mental emotion was returned at an inquest in Brixton over Mr. Geoge Carle, (51), found dead at his lodgings with an undischarged but loaded revolver by his side. Evidence showed that Mr. Carle who had been a ranch-owner and fruit-farmer in Canada returned to England in January with forty pounds and four children. He was very depressed at being unable to get employment and his landlady had told him to quit on account of the arrears of rent. The deceased was cultured and of sober habits The doctor testified that the excitement of preparing for suicide can seriously affect the heart of a man suffering from pneumonia like the deceased and that this was a sufficient cause of death.—Reuter's Special.

POTSDAM MYSTERY UNRAVELLED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Berlin.—The mystery surrounding the attempted suicide of Count Ludwig Bothmer, a high Government official at Potsdam which stirred Potsdam society has ended in a sensational solution. It appears that the Count's wife was left in charge of a flat of a friend of the family by name Ricck, a Privy Councillor who left Potsdam After this, almost all valuables, carpets and silver disappeared from the flat. Police discovered that the Countess had sold two carpets to a Berlin dealer. She denied thefts and produced two letters from fictitious persons hinting that some unknown thief was involved, but subsequently, she was observed trying to hide some stolen silverware while other valuables were found in a Potsdam lake.—Reuter's Special.

STEAMER'S CREW INTIMIDATES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Freemantle.—A hundreds of strikers last night raided the steamer "Demodocus", drew fires, dropped firebars and threatened the Captain and officers with violence if they resisted. It is noteworthy that Mr. Bruce recently telegraphed to the Premier of West Australia condemning his failure to afford police protection to "Demodocus" which the strikers boarded and persuaded its crew to join the stripe.—Reuter's Special.

DISTURBANCE AT LIMERICK.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The trouble at Limerick cabled on 1st October resulted in a disturbance last night when a crowd assembled outside disused the military barracks of Limerick and attempted to assault ex-servicemen of the National army who were employed in the Shannon Electrification scheme, though they were not members of the Transport Union. The civic guards charged with batons and dispersed the crowd. Two civilians were injured.

(The cable of 1st October said that negotiations at Limerick for settlement of Shannon Labour trouble had broken down and that German contractors would now proceed with outside labour.)

THE REAL SPORTSMAN.

HOBBS EXPRESSES REGRET.

MUSLIMS' FAVOUR WON.

LONDON. Oct. 3.

Jack Hobbs has earned another niche in the temple of fame, for Mr. Dard, head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission in London has written to the Press saying that Hobbs has "won favour with the whole Muslim world by soothing their feelings." It appears that when Hobbs was thrilling cricket enthusiasts in August, a London newspaper published a cartoon representing the gigantic figure of Hobbs overtopping the pigmy celebrities including Shakesphere and Mohammed. Mr. Dard elicited expression of regret from the newspaper which thus offended him and now publishes a letter he has received from Hobbs: "I am pained to know that the cartoon has offended the feelings of all Muslims." After emphasising that he has no responsibility for newspaper cartoons he says: "I am sorry that my success in cricket, which has been shared with me by the sport-loving people all over the world, has thus unfortunately become an occasion of wounding the religious susceptibilities of any Muslims who are my friends."—Reuter's Special.

FINED FOR SELLING ADULTERATED TEA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A costermonger was fined five pounds sterling by a police court of North London for exposing for sale tea unfit for food. The Deputy Town Clerk of Hackney said that 100 lbs. of tea, seized from the defendant's stall in the market-place, were destroyed. Examination showed that it contained a quantity of iron filings, metal and wire nails. An inspector said that the stuff was sold at a shilling a pound. The Medical Officer of Health of Hackney said that when a magnet was passed across the top of the tea, the stuff could be seen moving. A wholesale tea merchant testified to the sale of 120 lbs. of tea to the defendant. When witness was absent on business his employee must have sent it out without treatment. Tea from abroad contained iron filings which were extracted by magnets. The Magistrate said the defendant sold the stuff in ignorance.—Reuter's Special.

TEXTILE MACHINERY EXIBITION.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The greatest textile machinery exhibition ever held opened at Manchester City Hall to-day. A hundred and twenty firms including British. French, German, Italian, Dutch, Austrian and American, are represented. It is hoped that as a result of the Exhibition Lancashire will develop the manufacture of fabrics not hitherto made, in the shape of cotton, damask by means of invention of new appliance fitted to looms, The exhibits include machinery for use in wool, cotton, flax, silk and artificial silk industries.—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSOR OF LORD READING.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic correspondent understands that it is not unlikely that the Marquis of Londonderry will succeed Lord Reading.—Reuter.

NO FOUNDATION.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Marquis of Londonderry denies that there is any foundation for the report with reference to the Viceroyalty of India mentioned in yesterday's cable.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Air Vice-Marshals Brooke-Popham and Steel have been appointed to command respectively the fighting area, namely, all fighting units, and Wessex area, namely, all bombers engaged in home defence. These are first appointments under Sir John Salmond who is responsible for the air defence of Britain.—Reuter's Special.

Newport (Rhode Island).—It is officially announced that the submarine S51 which sank after colliding with the "City of Rome" has been found with its stem and stern flooded and all on board dead.—Reuter.

London. Oct. 4 (Florence).—A prominent local Fascist leader Luporini has been murdered. The assassin was pursued by a crowd and seriously wounded.—Reuter's Special.

Nairobi, Oct. 4.—Sir Edward and Lady Grigg arrived here yesterday afternoon. A civic reception was accorded and numerous addresses were presented to Sir Edward by public bodies representing all races.—Reuter.

IBN SAUD CONGRATULATED.

DEOBAND ULEMA'S TELEGRAM

A correspondent wires from Deoband:—The following telegram was sent to Sultan Ibn Saud:

All members, managers, teachers and students of *Darul-Uloom*, Deoband pay their sincerest and heartiest congratulations to *Jalalatmaab* Sultan Ibn Saud on his brilliant and peaceful entrance into Madina *Taiba* and for the complete peace he restored to the habitants of *Haram Nabwi* Madina and the respect he had shown for the sacred buildings.

AJDIR OCCUPIED

SPANISH SUCCESS

HEAVY RIFFIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Madrid.—It is announced that after careful reconnaissance, the Spaniards entered Ajdir and occupied a number of other positions, dislodged Riff troops abandoning a large quantity of material. The Riff losses were considerable.

EARLIER.

As a result of their recent successes, the Spanish forces occupy the territory in the Alhucemas sector about twelve miles square. The Spaniards are now occupying heights above Ajdir which look down on the stronghold of the redoubtable Beni Ourriaghe tribe where the dwellings, hitherto regarded as impregnable and inviolate, are in flames. The bogey which was so long menacing the Spanish garrison on the island of Alhucemas has thus been removed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

London.—Riff ingenuity is instanced by a Tangier message describing the continued intermittent shelling at Tetuan, according to which a number of residents who have left Tetuan say that the Riff guns were concealed in caves and that the Riffs would run back after firing, thus avoiding the retaliation of the Spanish artillery and aircraft.—Reuter.

FRENCH WITHDRAWAL IN JEBEL DRUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that the main detachment of the French column operating in Jebel Druse reached Kharava without any fighting.—Reuter.

JUBILATION IN MADRID.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Madrid.—Newspapers here are ecstatic over the capture of Abdel Krim's stronghold which was so long a nightmare. They declare that Abdel Krim will now be cut off from the sea and from the fertile lands surrounding Ajdir from Guis to Nekor rivers, and he will be compelled to take refuge in mountain fastnesses where he will lead a precarious existence, having more reason to fear his allies than his enemies. Spaniards have already emplaced long-range guns at the Saloma Ridge and are building an aerodrome near Morronuivo.—Reuter.

"LIBERATE & RECONCILE"

M. PAINLEVE ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Paris.—M. Painleve, in the course of an important speech, declared France's foreign policy. He said: "Liberate and Reconcile" was still France's ideal, but reconciliation, to become possible in Europe, must first be realised on the Rhine. Franco-German reconciliation was the corner-stone of European civilisation. Such reconciliation was possible, despite century-old grudges, if the two peoples would wipe out their mistrust and believe mutually in each other's sincerity. It was in this spirit that the French Government, as a faithful interpreter of the nation, was about to make, at Locarno, the most enterprising attempt at real peace which anyone had dared since the Armistice.

MOROCCO.

Referring to Morocco, M. Painleve declared that the French zone had been brutally invaded, but France, in loyal accord with Spain, would be most generous to the Riffs who had been promised complete autonomy within the limits of Treaties; but the grant of complete independence would merely reopen the dangerous question of Morocco as a European problem and make Riff a happy hunting ground for International adventurers. M. Painleve read the Franco-Spanish agreement signed on 18th July and which was communicated to Abdel Krim. It guaranteed autonomy and offered to negotiate the basis of mutual amnesty, delimitation of boundaries, appointment of police force, prohibition of traffic in arms, and the demarcation of the sector of the coast to be occupied by Spain. M. Painleve said Abdel Krim's agents had refused to consider the terms and insisted on absolute independence. This had necessitated joint Franco-Spanish action.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

New York.—All morning newspapers regret that a full settlement of the French debt has not been accomplished.

The "New York Herald Tribune" expresses the hope that no political manoeuvring on the part of M. Caillaux will be permitted to cloud in the French mind the fact that the American proposal was fair and generous.

The "New York World" regrets the failure to settle the "miserable question." The paper says, "For five years this irritating business will continue to bedevil our relations with France by providing Jingoes on both sides with claptrap."—Reuter's Special.

BURMA ORDINANCE.

ABSOLUTELY NO JUSTIFICATION.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VETO URGED.

RANGOON. Oct. 4.

A largely attended mass meeting was held to-day at the Jubilee Hall to protest against the Expulsion of Non-Burman Offenders Bill U Tok Kyi, M.L.A. presided and almost all the Indian members of the Legislative Council and several wellknown Burmans were present. An interesting feature of the meeting was that all the resolutions adopted were moved by Burman members of the Swaraj Party, who spoke strongly against the enactment of such a measure and severely criticised the Nationalist Party for their support to Government in passing this Bill.

The President, in opening the meeting remarked that the present Bill infringed the sacred principle of equality. It made distinctions between the different communities living in Burma. The Bill was ostensibly aimed at criminals but in reality this measure was directed against Indian politicians and Indian agitators. He strongly criticised and condemned the Nationalist Party for its support to Government in this measure. He described this Bill as "the Burma Ordinance" corresponding to the Bengal Ordinance.

A resolution recording the meeting's sense of deep disappointment at the adoption of the Expulsion of Non-Burman Offenders Bill by the Burma Legislative Council in utter disregard of the protest of Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and of the unanimous opposition of Indians living in Burma as well as non-official European members of the Council was passed. The resolution further said that the expulsion bill was designed to hit peaceful and law-abiding Indian population of this Province and was a gross insult to the self-respect of the Indian Nation as a whole. It finally said that the enactment of such a measure in Burma which was part and parcel of the Indian Empire would provide justification for and incentive to British Colonies and Dominions to strengthen their policy of anti-Indian legislation and to enact similar laws against Indians including Burmans within their own respective territories.

Another resolution earnestly requested His Excellency the Governor-General not to give his assent to this Bill, there being absolutely no justification for a legislation of this nature.

Similar resolutions protesting against the Expulsion Bill were passed by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce on Friday.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. The Nawab of Rampur and Mr W. H. Neilson arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Mr. T. Prakasam, editor of the "Swarajya", Madras, left Madras for Rangoon on Friday, on a month's tour in Burma.

Sir Charles Innes, Member for Commerce and Railways, leaves Simla on the 9th October for Karachi, where he will stay from 11th to 13th. Leaving there on the evening of 13th, Sir Charles will return to Simla on the 15th.—A. P.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gould arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

H. H. The Nawab of Rampur left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay entertained the Poona Boy Scouts to tea at Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

(Continued from column 6.)

munity for giving to the country the services of such a man, who had literally offered his whole to them.

The address was then presented in a beautiful silver casket to Mr. Patel.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. V. J. Patel in replying to the address said he was deeply grateful to his friends for giving him an address of welcome. In his public work he had never given any importance to the interests of communalism, for in the wider service of the country the interests of a community were included. But in serving one's community, to the exclusion of his country, one did positive harm to the latter's interest rather than any good. Therefore, if he had not served the Patidars more then they must excuse him. He was however, told that the address was not presented to him as a Patidar but as a national worker. He was glad that the Patidars had done so much, in the way of educational work in Gujrat; he expected equally great work from them in the political sphere. The Patidar community had still to forge ahead, and they could never do enough for their country. They had to remove the communal differences, and work for prosperity and uplift of the country. They had still to do much work in the way of social and political reforms. It was essential for Patidars, if they were to take their proper place in the country, to develope independence and self-respect and the Patidars of Bombay could do a great deal of work in that respect. He would request them never to think of their community when they undertook any work for their country, but to think of their country and country alone. He did not want to suggest for a moment that the Patidar community should disappear from the country or that they should merge themselves into other communities. But he would ask them never to think of their own community in anything they did.

Mr. D. B. Amin was then presented with a gold medal by the Patidars for the beautiful decorations to the shamiana and to the grounds of the Congress House.

"TRUEST SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY."

PATIDARS ENTERTAIN MR. PATEL.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

The Patidars of Bombay gave a garden party to Mr. V. J. Patel on Sunday evening at the Congress House, when Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai presented him an address on behalf of the Patidar community. The grounds of the Congress House were beautifully decorated, and a fine miniature garden was improvised by the well-known florist Mr. Amin. There was a large gathering to meet Mr. Patel, among those present being, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir L. A. Shah Mr. and Mrs. Aldous Huxley, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, K. F. Nariman, M. A. Jinnah, Bhulabhai Desai, N. M. Joshi, B. N. Motiwalla, the Darbarsaheb of Dhasa, Messrs. B. T. Desai, Jamnadas Mehta, Prof. K. T. Shah, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Mohanlal Desai, Pothan Joseph, Manu Subedar, Indulal Yagnik, K. M. Jhaveri, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhala, Drs. Jivraj Mehta, P. T. Patil and P. H. Meisheri.

THE ADDRESS.

The address which was read out by Mr. Mafatlal welcomed Mr. Patel on his return from Simla after being elected President of the Assembly. He had, said the Address, been taking a keen interest in both social and political questions for the past many years, and his name was in the very first rank of those who had worked hard for the uplift and prosperity of this country. He had sacrificed everything at the altar of his country, and the Patidars were grateful to him on that account. The services he had rendered to this country by his sacrifice, diligence, ready wit, selflessness, in order that India might become prosperous and great, by his work in the local Council and the Assembly, would always be gratefully remembered by the people, and they would constitute one of the brightest chapters when the history of India comes to be written in the future. Mr. Patel's services to the citizens of Bombay in the Bombay Municipal Corporation as one of its most successful Presidents were also too well-known to them all, and the members of Mr. Patel's community were sure though his sphere of activities had changed and widened, he would serve the country with the same success and skill. In the words of Mrs. Naidu by being the President of the Assembly he had become the first citizen of India, and his admirers had not the least doubt that he would carry out his new duties with great success. It was only natural that the Patidars should be proud of the services of Mr. Patel to India and they again welcomed him there.

Dr. Patel, Darbarsri Gopaldas, Mr. Amin and others addressed the meeting,

"PEOPLE'S MAN."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said it was very cruel on their part to call her there and then to ask her to make a speech. They were punishing her and penalising her for the sins of their community, because she belonged to that marauding class of Brahmins. (Laughter). But she had to pay for the sins of her ancestors, and she was doing it now. She thought the praise that was given to Mr. Patel was most underserving. (Laughter). The Patidar community should go into all they knew about Mr. Patel, about all his virtues and his ideals. She had had more intimate relations with Mr. Patel for many years than many of them had. He was her friend and rival and colleague, and into his hands they could safely entrust their country,—its interest and their national honour. There was going to be a kind of diarchy shortly, although the Ministers had pronounced it to be a failure. She was going to be president of one assembly and he was the president of another and between them they were going to make a success of this diarchy. Mr. Patel was so very inscrutable and silent that they did not know what he was thinking about, and they could not have any fancies about it. Every child loved Mr. Patel because of his innocent smile, which covered so many sophistries. (Laugher). He had indomitable courage, and that was the parent of all national virtues. He had great patience, and the divine gift of humour, and his wisdom and his courage had made him from a plough-boy into a President. India's history had risen from the heart of mother earth, and it would be the destiny of Mother India to be close to the heart of Mother earth. Mr. Patel too belonged to the soil and he kept about him the fragrance of the earth to show that he belonged to the happy earth. As president of the Assembly she knew what a splendid impression he had already made. His friends of course were pleased, but his enemies were captivated by him and he led them by the silvery hairs of his beard. (Laughter). They who were honouring Mr. Patel that night were really honouring themselves, for he was a worthy representative of theirs. He was a people's man and he was the worthy choice of the people whom he was serving so ably. His cause was that of the people and the poor, and in the name of the poor she acclaimed him as the truest symbol of democracy that had ever sat in the seats of the mighty. (Laud applause).

VERY EMBODIMENT OF WORK.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Mr. Patel's true *forte* was work. He gave an example of Mr. Patel's diligence and hard work and said he mastered the whole of the Muddiman report in one day and night and gave an interview to the Press correspondents exposing all its weaknesses and faults. Mr. Patel's success was due more to his work, his diligence and his great courage. He was the very embodiment of work of a self-less kind. He thanked the Patidar com-

(Continued in Col. 5)

EFFICACY OF KHADDAR.

SWARAJ BY ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

MR. B. J. DESAI'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union and Parsi Students' Association, Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, delivered a public lecture on the Assembly's popular demand and Government's duty" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding.

Mr. Desai exhorted the students to take active interest in the affairs of their country because they were the citizens of tomorrow. He did not propose to offer the solution of the vital and burning question, but he would place some of the methods to attain Swaraj and their respective values.

THE FOUR METHODS.

Mr. Desai dwelt on the amendment passed unanimously in the Assembly by the elected members and said the object of the whole amendment was to make the Government responsible towards the people whom they governed, i.e. they should command the confidence of the people whom they governed. So far the assumption was that the Government of India was irresponsible towards people. To achieve the end in view the people had four courses open: (1) Direct action by armed force, (2) passive resistance or refusing to help the Government in conducting the Government of the country, (3) Constitutional agitation and (4) economic or moral pressure.

The lecturer discarded the first method as under the present condition of the country it was impractical. He also regretted that there was not that intense and real patriotism in the country that required necessary sacrifice. He, however, thought this method of direct action was the best if one was sure of the success, for if proved unsuccessful it would launch the country into a worse condition of slavery. The second method namely passive resistance or refusing to offer the Government any assistance to carry on the administration of the country meant an exposition of the active state of the country's position. The Swarajists' said they were in the Council to resist. They tried it but failed. When the late Sir P. M. Mehta left the Council hall as a protest against the amendment of the Land Revenue Code his conduct had evoked considerable admiration but he thought that that method would leave him cold instead of making him laugh.

The third method, namely, constitutional agitation meant educating the country. It did not mean begging for it was an appeal to the sense of political justice of England though he confessed it had its limitations.

EFFICACY OF KHADDAR.

The speaker then dwelt on economic or moral pressure. The first, he said, was rejected and the last two were impractical and had failed. He regretted that Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation programme had failed which was not due to his fault but to that of the country. In Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement, there was one thing that had appealed to him (lecturer) most and that was the Khaddar programme. It possessed a considerable amount of value, namely checking the drain of enormous wealth from this country. Sixty crores worth piece-goods were imported from abroad into India. Taking the population of India as 30 crores, India was spending Rs. 2 per head for foreign cloth from an average income of Rs. 27 per annum. If this drain were stopped, it might safely create such an economic situation that the opposite party might consider whether it was not time to sit together and come to certain understanding with us. He thought that was the most plausible method of achieving the end they had in view. If all the methods to attain Swaraj failed, he asked, what they were going to do? Would it be a great sacrifice on their part if they put on Swadeshi clothes, or less costly clothes of even torn clothes? If they loved their country they should be prepared to make a sacrifice. Politics did not mean emotion but a conviction. If in pre-British days India was self-contained and if she then manufactured her own cloth, he failed to see, why she should not be able to do it now.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

They should dismiss from their mind the Hindu-Muslim question. It had nothing to do with Indian nationality and race, irrespective of disputes of local character. They should face the question instead of magnifying it. Because there was a quarrel in one place it did not mean it was in the whole country, India should be one and united and stand as one race. If in some respects the Muslims demanded certain rights out of proportion the Hindus should agree to it because it was a sacrifice worth making. For after all were not the Hindus and Muslims brethren?

Concluding the speaker appealed to all Indians to discard emotional patriotism and translate the same into action.

ORGANISE YOURSELVES.

Mr. Jinnah in according a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer said in order to use any one of the four methods described by the (lecturer) the first and foremost requisite was for the people to organise themselves. They could not use any method unless they were organised. In England the political parties were so ably organized that they could raise a million sterling in a few days. He asked, was India so much organised? He replied, No. India, besides being fully organized should have unanimity. He admitted that many of the people were led away by emotional politics. Constitutional struggle was the easiest thing if they were organized, but he regretted that the country was not organized. Only a few years ago Bombay was full of political activity, when everyman out of two talked of politics and breathed politics. That activity was dead now because, rightly or wrongly, they tried to bite more than they could chew. They wanted Swaraj within a year (laughter). They also talked of passive resistance and non-payment of taxes. The members of the Legislative Assembly by a majority threw away the Finance Bill and yet, soon after, they considered and discussed other bills. Did this mean, he asked passive resistance and non-payment of taxes? This thing happened because they were not properly organized. It was their duty, therefore, to train, educate and give their experience to their natural electorate. Some years ago during Home Rule propaganda within 24 hours 20,000 men used to troop up to attend a public meeting, because they were highly organized then. He, therefore, appealed to the citizens of Bombay to lay the foundation stone of their political life by organizing themselves thoroughly.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

WORKING GURDWARA ACT

S. G. P. C. MEETS TO DISCUSS.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 4.

An important meeting of the General Committee of the S. G. P. C. to consider the advisability or otherwise of working the Gurudwara Act commenced to-day at the Akhal Takht. About one hundred members were present. There was some trouble over the question of admitting to the meeting certain Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council, and great rowdyism prevailed, but order was restored and the business of the meeting was proceeded with.—A. P.

FREIGHT ON COAL.

MILL-OWNERS' PLEA FOR REDUCTION.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

A representation has been submitted to the President, Railway Board, Simla, on behalf of the local Mill-owners' Association urging immediate action to be taken to reduce substantially the freight on coal in the interest of the coal trade and other indigenous industries. It is pointed out that in the year 1919 when the freight on coal was substantially raised, different industrial bodies realising the serious handicaps under which the railways were working at that time tacitly accepted the policy of the Railway Board in a public spirit. The last five years' experience has, however, proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the policy inaugurated by the railways during the war had rendered the coal trade not only helpless against foreign dumping, but has also adversely affected the local industry to a very great extent. In all countries the policy of railways has always been to a transport coal at the cheapest rates so as not to hamper the progress of indigenous industries.—A. P.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The following telegram was addressed by the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the Government of India on the 23rd September, 1925, but the Council has not so far received any reply:—

"The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association begs to invite the earnest attention of the Government of India to the strong feeling prevalent in the country that if the basis of negotiations between the Governments of India and South Africa is an understanding that the question of repatriation of Indians from South Africa should be left open for discussion, it will be strenuously opposed by the whole country. The Council will thank the Government if they are in a position to declare definitely whether in any negotiation they are prepared to compromise on the repatriation question."—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ahmedabad, Oct. 4.—The District Local Board has passed a resolution recommending the Collector to prohibit fishing in the river bed at Kasindra.—A. P.

* * *

Simla, Oct. 3.—In perfect autumn weather and bright sunshine Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Simla to-day at 12-20 by motor rail from Kalka.—A. P.

* * *

The annual session of the Indian Railway Conference Association will commence in Simla on Thursday 8th instant under the presidency of Mr. C. W. Lloyd Jones, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. The Conference is expected to last about ten days.—A. P.

* * *

Hyderabad, (Sind), Oct. 3.—Hartal continues in Gambat town of Khairpur State, it being the 42nd day of hartal. It is as a protest against the alleged illegal confinement and ill-treatment of over 25 members of Panchayat by the Mahalkari of the State in connection with the Malkhano levy.—A.P.

Calcutta, Oct. 2.—With regard to the report of breaking of fire in the film store of the Madan's yesterday morning the cinema proprietors state that a small fire broke out in the repairing room and fire brigade extinguished it in two minutes and damage caused is about Rs. 200 only.—A.P.

* * *

Calcutta, Oct. 3.—An Anglo-Indian named Blanchett has been arrested by the Railway Police for robbing a European passenger named Mr. Earnest Carter of his suit case containing cash and wearing apparel. The accused is awaiting trial at Howrah.—A. P.

* * *

The Calcutta C. I. D. have arrested four Bengalees on a charge of robbing a millionaire's son of Rs. 5,000. It is alleged that the boy was taken to a bogus Zemindar's house in North Calcutta and he was pursuaded to gamble with beads. He had lost about Rs. 7,000 and on his refusal to pay the amount he was, it is alleged, forced to sign a paper and Rs. 5,000 was taken away from his person. The accused have been sent up for trial.—A. P.

GOOD REASONING OR BAD LIVER?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder if you will call it good sound reasoning or bad disordered liver, when you hear of the marvellous dream I have had recently and to initiate you into the mystery. Mr. Editor, will you permit me to say that ever since I addressed an open letter through your columns to the great Panjandrums of the Swaraj and the Independent Parties in the Assembly, apropos of their reported decision to resign their seats in the Assembly by way of protest against Lord Reading's utter callousness to the needs and claims of Indian people, I have been worried and insomnical as to what will these aged exquisites and honourable lawyers do. Possibly, therefore it is nothing but a vivid reproduction in the dreamland of the misgivings and forebodings of the living reality which I have recently experienced. But as the matter may have some public bearing,..... I say it in all humility, ... will you extend to me once again the hospitality of your columns to lay before the public this my strange experience?

Methought I was one of the crowd haunting the galleries and the lobbies of the Legislature at Delhi on the opening, (or was it the closing?) day of a memorable session, in which the more advanced sections of the Indian representatives had once again decided to waive their decision about protesting effectively against the high-handedness of the Government under the unforgettable regime of Lord Reading, and that exalted legal luminary, (he is the best Britain can spare us, it seems, if we are to believe the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and all the rest of the high-born breed of *bluffers and puffers*) was scheduled to have his last fling at the futile antics of the Assembly he has never ceased to do his utmost to belittle, to defy and to ignore.

"Gentlemen of the Indian Legislative Assembly," said Lord Reading in the most unctous tones, "this is the last occasion on which you will have the unequalled privilege of hearing the most eminent advocate of Britain addressing you on the close of a memorable session. Britain, I know, regrets that my term of Viceroyalty is coming to close; for my countrymen have realised no one could have served their interest in this country as effectively and energetically as I have done. You are not to judge from the failure of the present Cabinet to agree to a further extension of my term of office that they do not perceive their own meanness in my presence in Whitehall. It is because Britain still believes in the *Chadband* creed, and will not, therefore, brazenly advertise to the world its heartfelt cynicism in making or renewing official appointments of the eminence and importance like that of the Viceroy an Governor-General of India. We mean to rule India by the right Divine of the Sword with which we have conquered you; and you may be certain by means of the Fiscal Policy and the Exchange Policy through the instrumentality of foreign banking and foreign shipping, which my Government has never been suffered by me to molest in the slightest degree, for the self-evident reason that if we at all touched the real interests of such concerns, the eminent officers of India like my friend, Sir Basil Blackett, retiring from active service cannot secure remunerative directorships on such concerns in the evening of their days.—we shall maintain the mechanism of exploitation in all its unrivalled efficiency.

Some of you gentlemen have dared now and again to talk of protesting against what an all-wise Providence has declared to be your destiny. I and my Government.—this is a new idiom which I am determined to popularise inspite of its offence against common decency of speech,—have not taken any notice of this petulance and impertinence, simply because we war not with women and children. We war with men. And is there a single full-blooded, lion-hearted man amongst your whole lot of babblers and fritllers playing at nation-building my five years' experience definitely incontestably tells me most clearly, "No." And, as this is my last address to you, I will improve the occasion by giving you a wholesome piece of my mind. I would seriously advice you to re-study your history. You will then know that Britain has blundered into the best places of the world, and so built up a magnificent empire by merest sheerest flukes. And having built up an empire, ... on which God Almighty is so afraid of the English genius for mischief that he specifically never allows the sun wholly to set, ... Britishers have been ruling it for a century by *bluff*. Now how can you hope to teach any new trick to such pastmasters in the art of bluffing? For you will realize, I am certain that your recently advertised trick of resigning as a protest was nothing but the most empty of empty bluff it has ever been my lot to hear of. I have never in these five years come across a single man who had the intelligence to know his mind for two minutes running, and the daring to carry out its resolve for two days together. You are all job-hunters of the most contemptible kind. And lest you should have any misapprehension about my meaning, let me give you a concrete example. You know we have recently set up a little toy and plaything called the Royal Commission on the *Indian* Currency System. I have always found this most exhilerating game, the choosing of a commission. For there are so many of you anxious to serve on such unequalled pretences for doing nothing! In this particular instance, the fun grew fast and serious ever since the fiat went forth to the world that I had decided to throw a bone to the barking dog, and name a Commission to give some kind of a new varnishing to our settled policy of exploiting India. One of your guns, who had made himself something like a nuisance by his wanting to play at currency reforming though he had not more than dozen lessons in the elements of currency at the hands of his local monitor,—was invited to serve on this naturally carefully selected commission, which, in vulgar lanonage, may be described as packed body. This fellow wanted to know,—actually wanted to understand,—who were going to be his colleagues! Think if the effrontery of such an enquiry! As though he has any concern with the personnel of the Commission. Of course, we soon disabused him, and told him to go to Jericho, if he did not want to accept before knowing who were to be his colleagues. For a moment the more timid of my colleagues feared, the fellow might kick up a shindy and even resign. But I and the Finance Member had taken his measure too accurately to be mistaken. So we bluffed him, most successfully into staying, even though, I am told, some busybodies in Bombay—that eternally mischief making storm centre of this country,—tried to make him see his duty.

Isn't this enough for you to understand, that we mean not to budge one single solitary inch from the course we have fixed regarding the nature and character as well as the pace of your political advancement. If you want to be happy, you should behave like good children, especially when they are ill. You must be ready to shut your eyes to whatever we may be doing in the absolute unshaken confidence that whatever we do is bound to be for your goods,—I do not say good,—and open your mouth to swallow all that we place before you as God's own truth. For God is in partnership with John Bull, as you may know—the Almighty of course being a sleeping partner only. And if you don't want to be happy as good children,—well, my successor will have clear unmistakable instructions as to how to deal with you when he comes. We are here to rule you, not to please you. So take heed, and behave yourselves, and now fare-well, and may you farewell.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION.

MR. CHITALE'S MANIFESTO.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale of Ahmednagar, an ex-Liberal who has joined the Swarajya Party has issued the following manifesto to the voters to the Council of State for which he is a candidate:—

The general election for the Council of State is likely to be held some time in October or November next. I am offering myself for the candidature and hope to enlist your support in my favour.

(2) I have now been in public life for almost a quarter of a century and have served in the Ahmednagar Municipality for about twenty years and District Local Boards for about twelve years. I had been the President of the Municipality for over ten years and that of the District Local Board for about seven years. I was a member of the Bombay Council for three years from 1920 to 1923 and have served on several committees such as those of Finace and public Accounts Committees and my work in the Council during that time, is, I hope, known to you all. Besides, I have worked in about five famines in the last fifteen years and have just completed my 'Kadbi Fodder' scheme to the satisfaction of Government and every body else.

(3). During my tenure of office in the Bombay Council I had tried to discharge my duties conscienciously and zealously without missing any one of its sittings. And those of you who may have clearly followd Council proceedings must have noticed that I tried to work with the single object of promoting the best interests of the country so that the much-cherished goal of Swaraj may be attained as early as possible so that Indians may attain the fullest height of their national development. I believe that the attainment of Swaraj within the British Empire is only possible by a closer co-opration between all races inhabiting this country, including the British, and in my capacity as a councillor I had tried to promote this co-operation to the best of my ability and power. Consequently I may assure you that if I am elected I shall devote myself whole-heartedly to attain this ideal.

(4) I may add that every voter in this constituency (the system of voting cumulative) has the right of giving all his three votes to one candidate, as you are probably aware that there are three seats assigned to the whole of our Presidency. I am approaching you, therefore, on the basis of my past services and hope that you will be kind enough to reserve and try to give all your votes or atleast as many as you can conscienciously give me.

(5). In view of the abandonment of the yarn franchise and the acceptance by Pt. Motilal Nehru of a seat on a Skeen Committee and further in view of the splendid lead given to the country by the adoption of the amendment moved by Pt. Motilal Nehru, I feel no hesitation in accepting the Swarajist's programme of council work in future and finding no substantial differences betwen the Swaraj Party and myself as an ultra-Radical I have made up my mind to join the Swaraj Party and work for it wholeheartedly.

ACHARYA GIDVANI.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

A successful operation for double hernia was performed upon Acharya A. T. Gidwani of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, at the Sir Harkissondas Hospital, Churney Road.

Mr. Gidwani, it will be remembered, was released from the Nabha Jail some months ago after finishing the sentence passed against him for disobeying the orders of the Nabha State authorities prohibiting entry into the State. During his stay in the jail, Mr. Gidwani lost weight considerably, as a result of which his abdominal walls were weakened and he developed hernia on both sides. But the jail authorities would not undertake the responsibility for an operation, and the trouble was allowed to grow till it became more serious after his release. Mahatmaji who had occasion to see Mr. Gidwani when he returned to Sabarmati from his Bengal tour then advised an operation, and requested Dr. A. K. Dalal to perform it.

Mr. Gidwani's wounds have now been healed up, and he has been allowed to return to Ahmedabad. He is, however, still very weak, and it will be some time before he completely recuperate his health.

RICKSHAW 'COOLY' MURDER CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Eleven more prosecution witnesses were examined in the Rickshaw Cooly Murder case to-day. The first batch of four coolies namely Malagar, Kapura, Sukkhu and Jamba from the Chota Simla shed was cross-examined in detail by Mr. Bukshi Dulip Singh. There were some minor discrepancies in the statements of these four witnesses but the main incident was repeated and corroborated by them all.

They stated they were asleep near their rickshaw and woke on hearing the cries of the deceased Jogeshar. They got up and saw a tall and stout sahib kicking a Chalet Shed rickshaw cooly. The last named, however, deposed he was awake throughout. The second batch of four coolies came from the rickshaw shed near Messrs. Cotton and Morris in the Mall. They were Jyunu, Jindu, Laxshman and Labba. They had also slept beside their rickshaw and said they awoke on hearing the cries of the deceased whom they saw being kicked by a sahib. They did not know the number of the coolies sleeping in the porch but it might be three or four of the Chalet stand.

Cross examined by counsel for accused, Luxshman said he did not know the deceased cooly or his brother, Rekhia. The last named cross examined, stated he did not see the sahib kicking Jegeshar inside the porch at all but outside the porch.

After lunch Samiji, bearer to accused was examined as a prosecution witness. He stated that the table was laid for ten guests of whom four were ladies. He had assisted his master in putting on his dress and identified a pair of shoes as having been used by Mr. Mansell Pleydell that night. He had seen the rickshaw coolies lying in the verandah but there was nobody in the porch after dinner was over. At about ten, witness went to his house and slept. He did not know anything after that.

A police constable and a draughtsman, the former who had accompanied the dead body from the Chalet to the hospital and the latter who had prepared a plan of the scene of occurrence were also examined. Both these witnesses were not cross-examined by defence counsel.—A. P.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The hearing of the Simla rickshaw coolie murder case in which Mansel Pleydell of the Army Canteen Board is accused was resumed this morning before Mr. Isar. Eight more rickshaw coolies, namely, Bhola Singh, Sham Singh, Darshan Singh, Jhanggi, Amar Singh, Sarhu, Mahindra Singh and Bachu Singh belonging to Golstream stand were examined for the prosecution. They all gave almost the same evidence, to the effect that they took one lady and a gentleman to the accused's house on the night of the occurrence. Two rickshaws belonging to Chalet stand were already there when they arrived and two others came after them. They parked their rickshaws along with others on the left side of the porch. Four coolies, none of whom belonged to their stand, were inside the porch, some lying on the ground while others sitting. They saw one tall and well-built Englishman come out into the porch at about 1 a.m. and heard him asking the coolies lying in the porch to light the rickshaw lamps. Next he was seen kicking one of these coolies who fell into a drain.

Proceeding they deposed that while being kicked the deceased was shouting, but after he stopped doing so the accused left him and went into the house. They next saw one tall and well-built person coming out with two others. Witnesses said that owing to fear of the Sahib they had run to the other side of the house and therefore could not say whether these two persons were ladies or gentlemen and whether this tall and well-built person was the same who kicked the deceased. The injured man was left behind lying in the drain with one of his companions, while these two persons went away in rickshaws driven by six coolies. After some time their own passengers came out and they left the place. None of them could identify the accused nor did they know the deceased.

During cross-examination by Mr. Bakshi Dalip Singh witness Bhola Singh said that he did not know where Victoria Cottage was and that he had not given to the police the names of all the eight coolies belonging to his stand.

Sham Singh stated that his rickshaw was nearest to the porch and that the last rickshaw of the row was that of Chota Simla Chalet stand.

Asked by the court, witness stated that the accused wore a black dress and he had asked for some particular person's rickshaw when he came out first.

Durshan Singh and Bachhu Singh deposed in cross-examination that the deceased was lighting his rickshaw lamp when he was first kicked.

Jhanggi who had stated before the police that there were "some" coolies in the porch said that there were four and not some." Witness could not say whether the person who kicked the coolie was the same person who came out afterwards with other persons to see them off. He did not know one Mr. F. E. Sanders who was pointed out to him in the court. Mr. Sanders said that he had nothing to do with the case.

Amar Singh deposed that he might have said before the police that the deceased, when kicked, was shouting loudly. What he meant was that he was neither shouting very loudly nor in a very low voice. (Laughter).

Mindra Singh admitted having stated before the police that the accused, when he came out first, had shouted to the coolies to get some person's rickshaw ready. Witness could not remember the name.—A. P.

HER UNALLOYED PATRIOTISM.

CALCUTTA'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Bengal has received the election of Mrs. Naidu as Congress President with peculiar pride since the conducting of the deliberations of the vast National Assembly has devolved on one of her daughters. "Those who know Srimati Sarojini Naidu will ungrudgingly bear testimony to the fact that she owes her election not to any superabundance of chauvinous feeling, but to her unalloyed patriotism and unflinching devotion to the Motherland.". In these words "Forward" pays a glowing tribute to the President-elect of the Congress. Continuing the paper says: "The Congress meets this year under the shadow of a great national calamity. The voice of the nation and the foresight and magnanimity of Mahatma Gandhi have placed the Congress organisation in the hands of the Swarajya Party. The very people who only two years back were on the point of being driven out of the fold of the Congress have now the proud privilege of being chosen as the accredited agents of the nation in conducting the campaign for Swaraj. History has scarcely any parallel to such a glorious record of triumph and progress of a political party within such a short space of time. But the man whose staggering self-sacrifice is mainly responsible for converting the country to Swarajist politics was destined not to witness the ultimate triumph of his party. Those who are impatient of Swarajist domination over the Congress may take a leaf out of the Party's book. It is not by keeping themselves aloof from the National Assembly that the Swarajists have converted the vast majority of the people to their views.

The change of franchise has removed the last semblance of justification for Independents and Liberals keeping out of the Congress.

MRS. NAIDU CONGRATULATED.

At the Gandhiji Jayanti Meeting at the Congress House Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was congratulated on her election as the President of the forthcoming Indian National Congress at Cawnpore and was garlanded on behalf of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha.

DANGEROUS FISH AT JUHU

REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF BITES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 2.

Further enquiries made reveal that there are several cases of persons bitten by fish while bathing in the sea at Juhu. There are two cases of Europeans suffering from such bites under the treatment of a Bandra doctor. These injuries are quite different from anything like bites from such animals as tigers, wolves, dogs or rats. It appears there is a case in which a large part of the flesh at the chest has been bitten off distinctly showing that it was the result of a wicked operation of the teeth of both the jaws of a fish. But in the case of the injuries on the bodies of the Bandra doctor's patients they are worth a study before the particular class of fish responsible for these injuries can be indentified. The injuries on the bodies of these patients at a rough guess would indicate that a ray fish (ordinarily called *pakot*) had in a mad fit used its long knitted tail to revenge itself on their victims by using it as a cat-o-nine tails. The different kinds of injuries caused to sufferers establish a basis for a theory that it is not only one fish that has gone suddenly mad just as a wild elephant goes *mast* without any previous warning, but there is a combination of fish of different kinds bent upon expressing their indignation more eloquently by their teeth than their tongue at something very repulsive to piscine sentiments.

A short conversation with a "Nakwa" one of the heads of the fisher people—a fine old gentleman—with clothes below the umbilical region more picturesque than that of a Scotch Highlander and a blazing red cap the cut of which always attracts a crowd to see and admire gave his opinion in solemn tones: "Our fisher shores are sacred. We have always known what is shame and modesty. If even the fish are offended with such indecent scenes that take place in our waters well it is high time for some power to improve public morals." The Nakwa then proceeded to give an account of his observations regarding the modesty of fish in their love affairs and in this respect that authority can be respected as more authoritative than that of a Salsette "Nakwa."

The "Nakwa" when asked if he was referring to the injured people in his remarks regarding immodesty he emphatically stated that it is generally the innocent that suffer for the guilty. It is a great pity it should be so, but God, he said, knows these things better than we poor people do.

THE WEATHER.

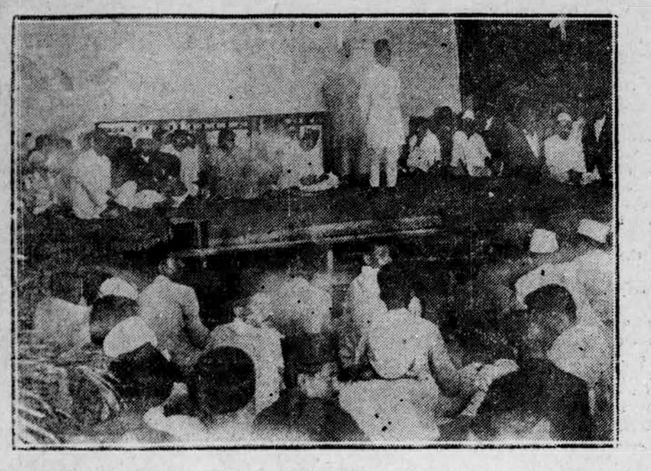
SIMLA, Oct. 3.

North-east Monsoon set in with heavy rain on the Coromandel coast, the Western disturbance passing away after giving few falls in the extreme north. Rainfall was local in lower Burma, the northwest Frontier Province, Malabar, south-east Madras. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy one inch, Rangoon, Parchinar and Drosh half, Negapatam and Cuddalore two, Madras three and Nellore one.

Forecast:—Extension on the north Madras coast and in the south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS.



The 57th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated with great eclat in Bombay on Friday last. Our photos show: (1) Meeting held at the Congress House, Girgaon, under the presidency of Mrs. Naidu. (2) Celebrations by the women of Bombay held at the Kapole Nivas, under the presidency of Lady Maherbai Dorab Tata. (3) Meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal.

MEANING OF SATYAGRAHA

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

DR. SUMANT'S LECTURE.

At the meeting of women held on Friday under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, Dr. Sumant B. Mehta delivered a lecture on Mahatma Gandhi at the Kapol Nivas, Lady Tata presiding:—

The great man whose birthday anniversary we are celebrating to-day was born in Gujerat and for the last ten years he has been staying with us in the Sabarmati Ashram in the capital of Gujerat. There are proverbs in the Gujerati and English languages to the effect that no man is a hero to his valet, or that distance lends enchantment to the view. In regard to Mahatma Gandhi all these sayings have proved inapplicable. Every one who has come in personal touch with Gandhiji has been inspired with a feeling of respect and admiration for him. Even those people who do not agree with his ways of thinking and who will not accept his programme of action, readily pay their homage to the magnetic personality and holiness of this brave and noble soul. It is, indeed, very difficult to analyse and find out wherein consists the greatness of his character. The intense simplicity and purity of his life, his insistence on truth, his unwavering devotion to the Motherland, his unflinching fearlessness, his throbbing love for all sentient beings, his marvellous self-control and the cheerful readiness for self-sacrifice; all these things he has developed to such an extent that a man who has developed any one of these high qualities would readily command respect; but even when we put all these great virtues and qualities together we feel that they do not explain the true greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. The greatness of a Great Man is indescribable.

We are concerned this afternoon with the message of his life. In the commencement of the year 1915 Gandhiji returned to India and after spending very nearly one year in touring round the whole country and studying the men and movements in the various provinces he started the Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. We had a fore-taste of his philosophy of life from his book called "Hind Swarajya." The passive resistance movement in South Africa had given us a measure of his masterly leadership and of efficient organisation, but we had no idea as to how he would proceed to work in this country.

During the last ten years there is a wonderful change in our national life and outlook and there is no doubt that Mahatmaji has played a part in bringing about this change. This change is more marked in Gujerat than elsewhere because the people of that province had the good fortune of coming in closer and more frequent contact with him. It would be interesting to notice these changes in detail.

THE TEACHING OF SATYAGRAHA.

When Gandhiji started the Ashram in 1916 he had remained somewhat aloof from our political programme. When Mrs. Annie Besant's agitation for Home Rule excited the whole country he did not join it. At the Provincial Conference held at Ahmedabad during the rains in 1916 he did not take a leading part in it. When he went to the Champaran in order to study the grievances of the agriculturists and the Behar Government passed an order asking him to leave the district, Gandhiji pleaded his inability as a public worker to obey that order and invited punishment. From that day the movement for gaining Swaraj took a different turn. At the Gujerat Political Conference held at Godhra in 1917 Gandhiji delivered his presidential address which contains the real nature of the Swaraj as he conceives i and from that day right up to the time when in 1922 the gates of the Yerrowda Jail were closed on him we have learnt the real significance and the unexpected application of the principle of Satyagraha. His main teaching is that it is the individual who is the instrument of Swaraj, and it is for the individual to learn governing himself. In philosophy also the first step is that of self-examination. It is through self-knowledge and introspection that one finds the means of self-improvement. "Know thyself", that is the first step in philosophy and religion. If one wishes to develop his powers of thought and action he must understand Himself first, and when he properly realises the relations between the individual and the society, between the Man and the Universe, he knows the methods of self-improvement. As long as the life of the individual is not clean and pure real Swarajya is unattainable. In Europe and America there are institutions for self-government, but we must not imagine that they have attained Swarajya. It is said that one-third the population of London is unable to get even the barest necessities of life.

It is only through purity of thought and action that a man is able to develop his soul force or character. It was Gandhiji who convinced us of the importance of soul force in the political arena. He has often said that without the inner strength all outer demonstrations are useless, they are likely to bear no fruits.

The nation or individual which has seen new Light cannot always walk in the beaten track, indeed, progress and the beaten track are almost mutually antagonistic, and whenever they are placed in a dilemma and cannot decide their line of action whom are they to consult? Mahatmaji's advice is to consult their own conscience, consult the inner voice more than once, consult it with humility, but after all it is the individual's conscience which must decide the path. Self-determination is essential for progressive individuals. Ours is an ancient culture and whenever the thoughts and customs of the society become so rigid as not to respond to the needs of the times, those who feel called upon to introduce reforms have to take the responsibility of deciding the course for themselves and be prepared for the wrath and ostracism of the society. If the society has decided that it is unnecessary to give higher education to girls, that the girls should be married off before puberty, that the child-widows, whether they realise what widowhood means or not, should be disfigured and isolated and be expected to remain continent for life even if they have not developed sufficient moral strength; (this too in a society where the male creature scarcely waits for six months for re-marriage), that women should remain for ever behind the purdah, if these and a hundred other customs are unsuitable in the modern environment, if a change is absolutely necessary, then what is an individual to do? He must consult the inner voice. If a man feels a strong urge to devote his life to national work, his friends may advise him, but the final decision has to be made by the individual himself. The shackles of society are very strong and it is not easy to get free from them. Whenever there is a spirit of renaissance the individual becomes all important. When the lawyer is called on to give up his profession and the doctor his dispensary, when men are asked to brave the dangers of imprisonment and bullets, when the farmer is asked to refuse payment of taxes even if his land is sold up, the decision in these matters rests with the individual's conscience. With the power of self-determination comes Independence.

NECESSITY OF SELF-CONTROL.

In order to remove misunderstanding Gandhiji has repeatedly insisted on the necessity of cultivating self-control. If an individual's thought and action are distasteful to the parents or to society his duty is to explain his conduct in all humility, if however the mutual understanding fails then he should cheerfully ask for the punishment. It is through personal suffering that one creates a desire for insistence for justice. By such Satyagraha an individual learns to enjoy personal freedom. For the sake of honest behaviour and for just conduct it is the duty of a Satyagrahi to revolt against his family, caste or society, if necessary. Through self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control a man rises to heights of spiritual insight and power. If however a man becomes selfish and self-indulgent then he falls, and the German poet Goethe has pictured this condition for us in his Faust. In the training of Gandhiji there is no room for selfishness, but there is self-sacrifice; he has preached rigid simplicity of life and for highest self-realisation he has prescribed self-dedication. In all fairness to Gandhiji let it be said that he does not expect everyone to reach higher stages of self-improvement.

When Gandhiji started his Ashram on the Sarkhej road he used to talk mostly about simplicity of life, fearlessness, self-help and Swadeshi. Every morning and evening people used to go to him for discussions and his ideas of self-development began to spread. During the Home Rule movement our leaders from Bombay had started visiting the District towns, but during the Agrarian movements in Champaran and Kaira Gandhiji and men moved from village to village carrying a message of Truth and Ahimsa. He prepared the people for braving the unjust wrath of the officials and asked them to be ready to go to jail; and during the non-co-operation movement he broke the back of official prestige. The respect for Government titles and orders disappeared. Men who were prepared to act as they preached came to the forefront, and the annual gatherings of the Congress were followed by organised work from offices which the work of inquiries into the grievances, publication and propaganda was carried on. For this work a large number of full-time workers were engaged. That is how the work of the Congress Committees was organised throughout the country.

Introspection, self-training, self-determination, self-help, self-respect, self-control and self-reverence were inculcated. The Nation was prepared for self-sacrifice and it accepted the Truth that self-realisation consists in self-dedication to the National will.

Mahatmaji has always shown a very high respect for womanhood, and for the Indian women he harbours great admiration. He has accepted the fact that it is the woman who preserves and dominates the culture of a nation. His lectures have been attended by women in great numbers and he has taught them to take interest in political and other subjects.

MESSAGE TO WOMEN.

What is, then, the message of Mahatma Gandhi for the womanhood of India. Simplicity is not only a virtue but a necessity for women, it is essential during the period of struggle. There is nothing degrading in physical household work, on the contrary it is a way to health, it is the Dharma of Mankind and it prepares people for the difficulties inevitable in social warfare. Women will have to fight in order to raise their status in the family and in the society. They will have to resort to Satyagraha if necessary. Satyagraha is impossible if the fighters are dependent on others. To prepare women for a struggle it is necessary to give them mental and industrial education. Unless the marriage age is raised proper mental education is an empty talk. Millions of girls are ignorant and helpless simply because of this monstrous custom of child-marriage. Whenever I hear of a girl starting married life at 12 or of a girl becoming a mother at 13 it makes my blood boil. We have some creatures in our Legislative Assemblies who have opposed the raising of the age of consent to 13. Is it not necessary that women voice their feelings in every town and village in the country? Girls are actually sold in certain parts of India, how can the thoughtful womanhood keep quiet and serene? Whether the other sex helps you or not *you* will have to take up the banner of reform. That is a lesson that we have learnt from similar movements in the other countries.

I am convinced that the public life of our country will not be purified and sanctified until the woman enters the field. An English philosopher Benjamin Kidd firmly believes that the woman will be the mainstay of the new culture that is dawning throughout the world.

Has the Indian woman yet tackled any of the questions mentioned above? What has woman done to prevent child-marriage? What organised effort was made by them to influence the legislators for raising the age of consent? Are they satisfied with the Act as now passed by the Legislature? Have women exerted themselves in solving the problems of woman's education? The question of adult education, industrial education for married or widowed women remains unsolved. Even for getting a franchise; for getting the right to vote and to stand as a member for Councils, was there any organised propaganda in every town and large village? In the matter of Temperance where the woman is the chief party affected have the ladies done their duty? Throughout the Bombay Presidency we have got scattered isolated institutions working for the uplift of woman, but there is no co-ordination. It is for the educated and the well-to-do women to take up this work. There must be a central office, there must be propaganda through the Press and publications, through lectures, and regular constructive work. I ask you friends! Who is going to organise all this? The Mahatmaji once said that our country is like a poor widow, does it then befit us to wear fine dresses and ornaments? When thousands of men and women are starving how can there be any self-indulgence? When you sisters will subordinate your personal pleasures and enter the field of woman's uplift, the very gods will come down to help you."

As long as there is no burning desire in the heart of Indian women to improve the condition of their sisters and of the country in general, until they shoulder the burden of constructive work, there is no likelihood of any appreciable improvement in the status of the Indian woman.

GANDHI—THE MAN.

LADY MAHERBAI TATAS TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI.

The 57th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated by the Bhagini Samaj on the 2nd instant at a ladies public meeting at the Bhagini Samaj Dnyan Mandir, Sandhurst Road. Lady Maherbai Dorab Tata, who presided, after thanking the Samaj for the honour done to her, by inviting her to preside, spoke as follows:—

Fifty-seven years ago on this day was born in this country a great man—Mahatma Gandhi. No one could have realised then, as we do now, what the birth of that man would mean to India, and how much his coming amongst us would influence our lives. We are met here to-day to congratulate him on his birthday, but we may well at the same time congratulate ourselves and the whole of India on having such a man in our midst. I am sure you will all join with me in wishing him many happy returns of the day, and many more years of beneficent usefulness.

Meeting as we do under the roof of the Bhagini Samaj, which was founded as a memorial to that other great man, Gokhale, the first thought that comes to our minds regarding the patriot whom we are honouring to-day is that Gandhiji has always regarded himself as Mr. Gokhale's disciple. This thought may seem a trifle struggle at present, for, outwardly, Gandhiji appears to have travelled some distance from the views and methods of political action which we have learned to associate with Gokhale and Gokhale's school. On a closer view, however, it becomes clear to everyone that at bottom both approached public question from the same angle of vision, that spirit underlying the career of both was identical, however different may seem the external manifestations of the spirit. With controversial politics we are not concerned here, but the uttermost self-devotion, the unbounded self-sacrifice, and the missionary zeal which we admire so much in Gandhiji to-day, must in no small measure have been inspired by the shining example of Gokhale. The personal purity and impeccable courtesy and shivalry and gentleness which are such a strong element in the mental make up of Gandhiji were also the greatest characteristics of Gokhale. It is in such traits as these that we of the Bhagini Samaj are interested, and it will do our hearts good on this auspicious occasion to dwell on them in our minds.

MANIFOLD SERVICES.

Of the manifold services rendered by Mahatma Gandhiji it would be presumptuous for me to speak in detail; I shall content myself with a bare reference to two, which stand out above all controversy. The struggle which Gandhiji carried on in South Africa against the spirit of race arrogance is the finest ever waged by Indians in modern times. It is the finest not merely because he fought against great odds and won a victory where a defeat was almost certain; not because he fashioned mere traders and workmen, who were undergoing an exile from their own country in quest of a livelihood, into soldiers of truth and justice. It was the finest because of the complete freedom from hatred and illwill with which the campaign was carried on. Indeed, Gandhiji's greatest contribution to India is this doctrine, which he practises and insists upon his followers practising with meticulous rigidity, that we must at all times and in all circumstances oppose love to hatred, justice to injustice, soul force to brute force. As example of this was afforded by Gandhiji rushing to the help of the South African Government when it was faced with a big crisis, laying aside his campaign for the redress of agelong grievances. And when later on this struggle was resumed, all the suffering was on the side of the Indian community and all the might on the other side. But the might had at last to give way to the self-imposed sufferings of those who were led by Gandhiji.

The other instances I would give is that of the Champaran struggle. The peasantry of that far off province was suffering many wrongs, one does not know for how long, without other provinces ever having heard of them, and when by chance people did hear of them, they simply put away the problem as insoluble till at any rate Swaraj was won. Gandhiji went to the succour of these wretched people and freed them from the oppression to which they were subjected for ages. How? Not by inflaming the ryots against the landlord, but by shaming the latter into giving the desired concessions. This triumph of right over might forms but an eposide of Gandhiji's life, but if it had formed the single achievement of a public career, instead if there being many such to his credit, it adone would have raised him to patriotic eminence in the eyes of the country at large and quite rightly too.

GANDHIJI, THE MAN.

But it is not so much of Gandhiji the politician as of Gandhiji the Man of whom I would speak. We see a wonderful and rare combination of the highest qualities embodied in him—self-sacrifice to an unlimited degree, self-effacement the utmost simplicity, a great love of Truth, Right, and Justice, a universal love for his fellow beings, an unquenchable patriotic passion for his country, and a great courage. It takes a lot of courage sometimes to speak the truth and to "talk straight" to those who require to be told of their shortcomings and delinquencies, but it takes a far greater courage to set aside one's own views and feelings for the time being and to acquiesce in those of one's opponents. Very few men have the courage to do this publicly and openly. Most men would adhere stubbornly to their own ideas out of sheer pig-headedness and want of that courage that I speak of. These then, are Gandhiji's greatest attributes among his many other good qualities. To put it shortly he is a "Gentleman" with the highest ideals and the truest fellow-feeling and courtesy for all around him. It has been given to him to see visions,—wonderful visions—for the uplift and advancement of our country and our nation, but unfortunately for us there have not been a sufficient number of others gifted with the same power of vision and self-sacrifice and steadfastness of purpose to enable those visions to be realised. To my mind one of the greatest things Gandhiji has done is to strike a blow at that greatest of all evils in India—the one thing that *must* retard progress and advancement of the nation as long as it exists—*Caste prejudice*. To breaking down of the barriers of Caste prejudice and the uplift of the Depressed Classes—than which I can see no more noble work nor more fitting to consolidate the foundations of a united Indian Nationhood—are, indeed, the greatest need of the country. Gandhiji has realised this and preached this whenever he had the opportunity. I feel that he could achieve a great more in this direction if he had more time to devote himself to this all important question which is such a stumbling block to all real progress. His Charka campaign also, if carried out with thoroughness and earnestness by the agriculturist and peasant classes, must prove an immense boon to the country. I should like to say to the mothers of our Indian Nation, both of the present and of the future generations, that *they* are the people we look to for the proper and right bringing up of their sons and daughters—it is for *them* to inculcate in their children all the high ideals and great qualities of Gandhiji so that in the future we may have hundreds and thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of patriotic men and women in this country working with the same devotion and self-sacrifice and love of Truth, as this great man—working in the same spirit of love of the Motherland and for the advancement of our country and our Nation. I would ask every woman—whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, Hindu, Moslem, Parsi, or of any other Indian race,—to place the example of Gandhiji's life and his ideal ever before their children in their homes and to do their best themselves to practise his teachings and follow his advice. I would ask you all also to pray for Gandhiji's long life and good health. May he live for many more years for the good of his country and fellowmen! May he live to see his most cherished wish realised—Unity amongst all the races in India and the rise of a United Indian Nation which would then become one of the leading Nations of the world.

CELEBRATIONS AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

Mr. Gandhi's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Karachi yesterday. Early in the morning a 'nagarkirtan' party passed through the city singing national songs, and, later, about 10,000 school children from the Municipal National and other schools marched to the Mahatma Gandhi Garden carrying national flags and singing national songs. Here an interesting programme was gone through which included songs by girls specially composed for the occasion. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the President of the Karachi Municipality, addressed the gathering on "The Mahatma's Life", after which several nationalists spoke on various times in the different vernaculars and sweets were then distributed to the children.

In the afternoon, about 10,000 children of the depressed classes were given a feast and 3,000 booklets containing an appeal made by the late poet Padhiarji of Kathiawar with foreword by Mr. Gandhi calling for justice for the depressed class among Hindus were distributed among orthodox Hindus.

In the evening, a crowded public meeting was held at Khalikdina Hall at which several speakers, representing all shades of political opinion, gave addresses on various aspects of Mr. Gandhi's life. Most of the local newspapers eulogised Mr. Gandhi's services to the country and humanity at large in their editorial columns.—A. P.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All tram cars running between Dhobi-talao and Flora Fountain during the hours of 6 to 8-30 p.m. are made to to slow down and creep along near the European Bombay Gymkhana. In order to see that the same is done by all the tram drivers a special Traffic Regulator is posted opposite the Gymkhana. Now how is it that this special concession is not extended to all the Hospitals, Court Houses, colleges and schools? The Tramway Company is a purely Indian concern and this sort of slavish mentality deserves to be condemned most vehemently. It is done only with a view to see that the European ladies and gentlemen attending the Gymkhana are not disturbed in their sports and their dances. There is no halting station opposite the said Gymkhana and it is done with no other motive but to oblige our European friends.—Yours, etc.

RUDA.

AHMEDABAD DIST. BOARD & GOVERNOR.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

By 23 votes against 7 the District Local Board passed this evening a resolution to represent its needs to His Excellency the Governor when he arrives here in the form of an address. An amendment was moved by Mr. Amratlal Sheth, editor of "Saurashtra", not to present an address to His Excellency as a public servant although nothing could be said against him as an individual. But this amendment was ultimately lost.—A. P.

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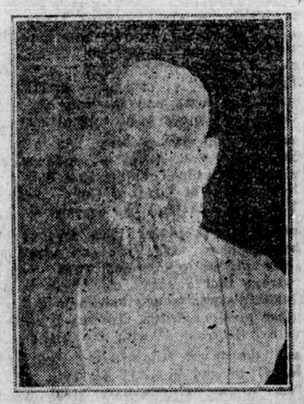

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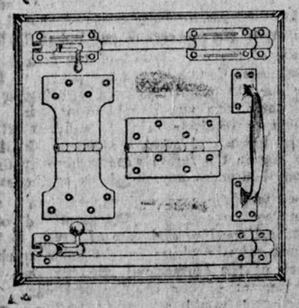

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EAST AND WEST

PEASANTS' INTERNATIONAL

CARICATURE OF THE PROPHET.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, whom the gentlemanly "Morning Post" declares is to be "muzzled", has kindly taken off his muzzle to tell me that the following letter has been sent, under date August 8th, from the Peasants' International Council to the Central Committee of the Swaraj Party.

The words I have underlined deserve close attention. For they indicate that not only did the "Krest Intern" seek to commiserate the death of Das, but to indicate that only by linking up with the Peasants' International can the Swaraj Party or its rural section effect its aims.

PEASANTS' MESSAGE.

Following is the letter (condensed):—

"Dear Comrades and Brothers,

The Praesidium of the Peasants' International having learned of the great loss sustained by the liberation movement of the Indian people, in the demise of the founder and chairman of your Party, C. R. Das, are tendering their profound condolence to you, and to the large masses of the people in India whose wishes are voiced by you ..... The Intern: welcomes the decision of your Congress at Faridpur regarding the need of immediately proceeding to the organisation of the largest masses of the Indian peasants for the fight in the Swarajist cause. Bowing our heads in sorrow over the loss of your leader, we pledge on behalf of the organised peasantry throughout the world our support, in every way, to the measures undertaken by you for the attainment of your ultimate goal."

A PEASANTS' LEADER.

The letter proceeds:

"We are convinced that the joint efforts of your party and of the world's peasantry, whose spokesman is the 'Krest Intern' (Peasants' International) will bring about the realisation of those tasks for which your never-to-be-forgotten leader has fought so devotedly through the whole of his lifetime. The praesidium requests the Central Committee to tender to the large masses of Indian peasants the ardent fraternal greetings and the appeal to join the ranks of your party under the banner of Krestintern for a fight for a better future for the Indian people in alliance with the toilers throughout the world. At the sorrowful moment through which you are passing you may be assured of complete support on the part of Krestintern and the peasantry the world over."

This letter was signed by the delegates on the International Peasants' Council. They represent:—Poland, Czecho Slovakia, France, Bulgaria, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Ukraine, Uzbegistan, Mexico, America, Japan, Esthonia, Italy, China, Indonesia.

MAHATMAJI'S WORK.

Though forced to abandon for a time the holding of a Conference of East and West in England, it will be held early next year. The attempt has brought forth a crop of interesting communications. For instance Mahatma Gandhi wrote:

"I have your letter inviting me to attend the Conference of Labour delegates from East and West. I wish I could attend the Conference. I am afraid that it is impossible for me at the present moment to absent myself from India, and after all it seems to me that my work chiefly lies in India, rather than in Europe. Yours sincerely, M. K. GANDHI."

THE SUPPRESSED CLASSES.

Another very striking letter, among the many I am unable to quote here and now, was from Sjt. N. G. Ranga, "With the compliments of the Andhra Provincial Hand-Loom Weavers' Federation and Labour Conference".

"I am given scarcely any time to prepare myself. So it is with deep and sincere regret that I am saying I shall be unable to attend the Conference. It may be of interest to you to learn that the pariahs or the panchamas or not enfranchised at all. That they number as many as 60 millions in the country: and that they are thus the suppressed, not only socially and religiously, but also politically! I am at present the President of the Labour Conference of the Guntur District, in which there are nearly 60,000 panchamas who are all workers. They demand that they should be enfranchised, whether any further reforms are granted or not. And that they should be represented not only in the Legislatures of the country but also in the International Labour Conference! Also, the Hand-Loom Weavers of India are all poor, ill-organised and politically uneducated. They are not enfranchised either, though my Federation itself represents nearly a million of them."

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE.

Mr. Ranga proceeds to state the work to be undertaken to help towards a solution of this state of affairs.

"I am deputed by this Federation and the Labour Conference to proceed to England and represent to friends in England their grievances. So that when the next parliamentary Act is passed universal franchise must be granted. I request you to put this question before your Conference, to discuss it, and come to a favourable conclusion. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will kindly organise some meetings in the country when I get there."

Which we most certainly will, although the projected Conference is postponed.

CARICATURE OF THE PROPHET.

The Ahmadia Mosque at Southfields has issued a justifiable protest against a cartoon which appeared in the "Star" on the 18th August. It was from the celebrated pen of "Low" and I have no doubt that this genial Englishman, in common with millions of his compatriots, does not think it at all a serious or objectionable thing to depict the Prophet Muhammad as a statue bearing comic whiskers and a notched broadsword. To people who say (under their breath) "A lot of fuss over nothing!" I would like to ask, What would they have done to an atheistic propagendist who had put up such a cartoon, substituting Jesus dressed as a buffoon for The Holy Prophet of Islam?

The following letter has been sent by the Ahmadi Imam to the Home Secretary:—

"In my capacity as the head of a very big section of the Muslim Community in England, I deem it necessary to convey to Your Excellency on their behalf, and on behalf of many Egyptian, Indian and African Muslims who have approached me for that purpose the feelings of fierce indignation and deep mortification that a cartoon printed in the "Star" dated 18/8/25 (of which a copy is attached herewith) has aroused.

"LOW" ART.

"The cartoon depicts Mr. Jack Hobbs as a colossal figure At his feet are shown to stand some very reputed historical personages including among them Adam and Mohammad the Holy Prophet of Islam (may peace and blessings of God be upon him). Like all others they are made to look at Mr. Hobbs apparently in astonishment and bewilderment at the latter scoring so many centuries in cricket. This ignominiously disgraceful cartoon has inflicted a deep wound on the religious susceptibilities of the Muslims. The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of God be upon him) is the most sacred personage for the Muslims. The love they bear towards him and the veneration with which they cherish his holy memory, transcends all barriers of colour, caste, and country. Of all earthly things the most revered in their eyes is the honour of their Spiritual Master for whose sake every Muslim, young or old, high or low, man or woman, is ready to sacrifice his life and his all. A Muslim can bear anything but an affront offered to the name of his beloved and revered Master. Your Excellency can, therefore, only imagine the intensity and the depth of the feelings that this manifold insult has stirred. Words cannot adequately express it. The greatest Monarch, of unequalled spiritual glory, the most perfect manifestation of God, the Cynosure of all eyes, the Prince of Peace, and a Mercy unto all mankind painted as a pigmy lost in amazement, and as a monster of bloodshed and carnage with a drawn sword in his hand! No art could degenerate so low. Nothing could be more mischievous, on the part of a paper, than to play with the religious susceptibilities of a people. It is a disgrace to journalism. Could not the admiration of a cricketer be complete without heaping unmerited and unprovoked disgraces on the name of one who takes his stand in the first row of the greatest reformers of humanity? Surely this is the most malicious and insidious form of comparison. I need not draw Your Excellency's attention to the storm of indignation and hatred which this cartoon would raise in India and all other Muslim countries. I protest, therefore, most emphatically, against this despicable indignity loaded on our Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of God be upon him) and request Your Excellency to give your most earnest attention to this very serious matter and set the law in motion against the offenders, so that the world may know that England is justly proud of her traditional fairness and impartiality." [As Reuter's cable shows, the newspaper has expressed regret for the publication of the cartoon.—Editor "B. C."]

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POONA LETTER.

MR. CHITALE JOINS SWARAJ PARTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Poona, Oct. 3.

The controversy between the Sanatanists and Satya Samajists that began in its present virulent form from the Ganpati festival days and from the Phule Statue question has not yet subsided. But on the other hand it is assuming a more and more dangerous aspect. The whole city is astir with it. New newspapers on both sides are being started. The "Sangram" edited by Mr. Navaue, a nationalist Maratha and the "Bhalu", edited by Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar are strongly fighting the cause of the Sanatanists and the "Mojur" is mainly the organ of the Satya Samajists. Another paper called 'Mulak Maidan' is soon to be added. The newsboys who sell the 'Mojur' shout in such an offensive manner that yesterday one of them was beaten by some Sanatani Hindus. Then the boy selling the "Sangram" was also given similar thrashing and now it is said that the cases will go to the law-courts. It is also thickly rumoured in the city that Government is intending to prosecute the writer of the pamphlet "Deshache Dushman" (enemies of the country) published by the Satyasamajists in which most defamatory charges are made against Tilak and the whole Brahman community. Private and public discussions are going on in the city and the question of satisfactorily settling the controversy at rest is being canvassed from all standpoints. A joint manifesto of both Brahmans and other Sanatani Hindus setting out their views and disowning the Satya Samajists is suggested. Some suggest a conference and a free talk with the leaders of the Satya Samajists. Nothing has yet materialized. But on the whole the feeling of the large majority of all people is against the Satya Samajists and even a few prominent Sanatani non-Brahmans assert that the Satya Samajists are only handful. One good effect of all this has been that there has resulted an unknown unity of feeling in the city among the various sections of public opinion as to the activities of the Satya Samajists and even in the Municipality, the Phule statue has, it appears, drowned all mean squabbles for the time being at least.

DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS.

The tenth day of the month of Ashwin is one of the most important festivals amongst Hindus and is thoroughly celebrated here. The day of the Peshwas this day was thought of as the most propitious for starting on campaigns but to-day the "transgression of limits" has come to be 'from the Shivaji Mandir to the Deccan Gymkhana'. This procession was gorgeous to some extent and headed by cows splendidly attired reached the Gymkhana grounds, where about five thousand persons had assembled for the "Gold-looting". Speeches were delivered by Messrs. B. B. Bhopatkar, N. R. Gunjal and others on the danger to Hinduism and the necessity of 'Sanghathan'. On the same day Mr. S. M. Mate delivered a speech to the students of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya. The city was busy with the ceremony of exchanging 'gold' as a symbol of mutual affection.

MAHARASHTRIYA VYAYAM SHALA.

Another ceremony on the day worth notice was the anniversary of the Vyayam Shala so ably managed by Messrs. Damle, Godbole and Karandikar. It was performed under the presidentship of L. J. Apte, the President of the local Municipality. The report of the last year was read and it made a very hopeful and inspiring reading. From ten the number of persons taking advantage of the gymnastic institution has gone up to two hundred and hence the institution is now in urgent need of a new building.

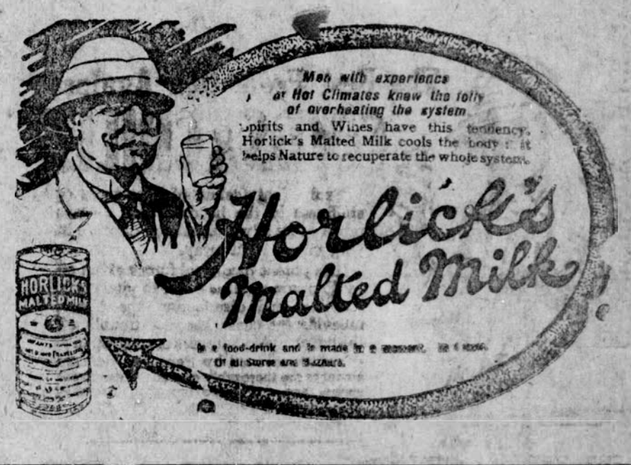
MR. N. C. KELKAR'S LECTURE.

On coming back from Simla Mr. Kelkar delivered a lecture in the Shivaji Mandir on 'Simla, Patna and Cawnpore,' under the presidentship of Mr. Bhopatkar, M. L. C. The meeting was very largely attended. Mr. Kelkar briefly narrated what happened at Simla and Patna and forecasted what would happen at Cawnpore. He did not like the Patna arrangement but looked forward to a Congress of the type of the Amritsar Congress. On his way he lectured at Dhulia and Bombay on Khadi and Sanghattan respectively.

The Kaivalya Dhama of Lonavla has opened two Free Reading Rooms, one on its own premises and another in the Nature Cure Institute of Dr. Bhiwalkar. A Free Night School for adults is also started. The Libraries are well equipped.

The canvassing work of Mr. G. K. Chitale of Ahmednagar who is standing as a Swarajist candidate for the Council of State from Bombay Presidency is going on satisfactorily. He has started to tour first Karnatak and southern parts of the Presidency. He has issued his manifesto declaring his joining the Swarajya Party.

Karachi, Oct. 3.—The death is announced in Karachi of Rev. Mandolal Sen, nephew of Keshub Chandra Sen, famous religious and social reformer of Bengal. The late Mr. Sen had been engaged in various religious, social and educational activities in Sind for the last 40 years. He was Chairman of Nava Vidhan Brahmo Samaj in Karachi (founded in 1871).—A. P.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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th Oct.	CHINA ..		7,952
14th ,,	MOOLTAN x ..		20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
15th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

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*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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Date about	Steamers	Tons
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,275
10th Dec.	MARCHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan*	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	.. ..
18th ,,	Cargo Steamer ..	.. ..
18th Mar	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARCHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

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16th Oct.	MALDERA	Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan / Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan / Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Oct.	BARPETA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
9th Octr.	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
14th ,,	KARAPARA ..	E. & S. Africa.
29th ,,	TAKADA ..	Colombo

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	6th Oct.	18th Oct.
Toyooka Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	16th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	28 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

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For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	146	106
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	630	555	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

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